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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,116 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
*L. BALLARAT.	4732	900	P. S Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA..	3934	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L. SHANNON..	4139	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
..UATHAY	2943	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L. BOKARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† ‡ VICTORIA	66.0	1501	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. RYDASP'S3	2284	960	E. Crew	18th ,,
..GUBAT	3142	550	J. L. Pardit	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Ply South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for* 172 *First and* 164 *Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA.....	2959	2300	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA ..	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	25th ,,
MIRZAPORE..	3937	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA..	5,000	800	30th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Boehringer..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA.....	S. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 700	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA.....	S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remmittance.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 45 nett per 1,000.
Do. ,, ,, 2 ..... ,, 40 ,, ,, ,,
Do. ,, ,, 3 ..... ,, 35 ,, ,, ,,

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. MADOW ELLI & Co., Madras. D. MACROFOLO, Agent (3 Bonbay, or of any Merchants.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,782 tons, on WEDDAY, 5th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 30, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12 ; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGNUM BONUM.
HONEY SOAP.

PURE, fragrant and delightfully refreshing both for the Bath and Toilet. Each Tablet weighs half a pound.

"I once used Kemp's Soap, and have used no other since."

T. W.

Per three Tablets, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0 12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0	,,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs. as
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100.....	2 0
,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100.....	2 0
,, Selected Mess, per box of 100	2 0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2 0
,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2 8
,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2 8
,, No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3 12
,, ,, 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3 4
,, ,, 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3 0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India ; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ..... per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw..... ,, 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ..... ,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ..... ,, 100	1 14
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ..... ,, 100	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw..... ,, 100	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape..... ,, 100	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape..... ,, 100	3 0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco..... per box 2 12

CIGARETTES.

Excelsior Brand	,,	100	2 2
1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid and free of all expense to any address in England for			Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster	do.	do.	do. ,, 105
1,000 Nobles	do.	do.	do. ,, 115
1,000 No. 1 Javas	do.	do.	do. ,, 150
1,000 ,, 2 ,,	do.	do.	do. ,, 135
1,000 ,, 3 ,,	do.	do.	do ,, 115

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Rs. a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3 8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ...	3 4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ...	3 0

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

Nuevo Habano, Cavite brand, per 100, Rs. 5 ; per 1,000.....	45 0
Reinas, a splendid Cigar, per 50	5 0

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet.	0 15
Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	0 15
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0 15
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box.....	2 14
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt.	1 2
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1 2
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2 4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.....	1 0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin.....	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

DIARIES ! DIARIES ! !
NOW READY
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs.	36-8 per doz.
Dry	,,	30-8 ,,
Extra Dry	,,	42 12 Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	,,	36-8 ,, ,, ,,

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

ITALIAN WINES.

We have been appointed Sole and Special Agents for the GENUINE ITALIAN WINES of the celebrated firm of

Messrs. FRANCESCO, CIRIO AND CO., TURIN,
Purveyors to H. M. the King of Italy.

These are the most delicious and most natural Wines made.

VINO DA TAVOLO. Good Dinner Wine. Light and Agreeable. Per dozen, Rs. 14-8.	CHIANTI. Brolio, 1st quality. recommended to invalids. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.	CAPRI G. SCALA, NAPLES (WHITE). A delicious Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.
CASTEL RICALDONE. A very good Dinner Wine. Highly recommended. Per dozen, Rs. 16-8.	BAROLO. Cavour, 1st quality, finest of Italian Red Wines. Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.	VERMOUTH CINZANO. Finest and most delicate made. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case	,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ...	,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf, Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

DALLMEYER'S "RAPID" RECTILINEAR LENS.
(PATENT.)

Each Lens is supplied with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms. Each Lens, marked below, with smaller stops, can be used for the next size *larger* view.

Size of View, or Landscape.	Size of Group or Portrait.	Diameter of Lenses.	Back Focus.	Equiv. Focus.	Price, Rigid Setting.
5 by 4 in.	4½ by 3½ in.	¾ in.	5½ in.	6 in.	Rs. 80
8½ by 6½ ,,	6 by 5 ,,	1½ ,,	10½ ,,	11 ,,	,, 120
10 by 8 ,,	8½ by 6½ ,,	1½ ,,	12½ ,,	13 ,,	,, 150

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENS.

For Groups Out-of-Doors, Views, Interiors, Architecture, Copying and every kind of Outdoor Photography,

Giving an angle of from 50 to 80 Degrees.

The Rapid Symmetricals, being aplanatic work with full aperture, and are, perhaps, the best and most useful Lenses an Amateur or Professional Photographer can possess for general outdoor purposes.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lenses.	Equiv. Focus.	Price in Rigid Setting.
8½ by 6½ in.	8 by 5 in.	1½ in.	11 in.	Rs. 120
10 by 8 ,,	8½ by 6½ ,,	1½ ,,	13 ,,	,, 150
12 by 10 ,,	10 by 8 ,,	2 ,,	16 ,,	,, 200

Each Lens is supplied with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms. With smaller stops, each Lens covers the next size larger plate than that given.

VOIGTLANDER'S LENSES.
Rapid Euryscopes.

These Lenses are very rapid, and are extensively used on the Continent and in the United States for the large Direct Portraits. Their great covering powers, combined with their rapidity, make them also the Lens for Groups.

No.	Aperture.	Equiv. Focus.	Size of Landscape.	Size of Group.	Price.
0	1 in.	42-3in.	4½ by 3½ in.	4 by 3 in.	Rs. 50
2	1½ ,,	9½ ,,	7 by 6 ,,	6 by 5 ,,	,, 90
3	2 ,,	11 ,,	8½ by 6½ ,,	7 by 6 ,,	,, 110
4	2½ ,,	14 ,,	10½ by 8½ ,,	8½ by 6½ ,,	,, 150

Each Lens with a set of Diaphragms.
Wide Angle Euryscopes.

No.	Aperture.	Equiv. Focus.	Large Stop.	Small Stop.	Price.
0	6-12 inch.	4½ inches,	5 by 4 in.	7½ by 5 in.	Rs. 60
3	10-12 ,,	7½ ,,	8½ by 6½ ,,	10 by 8 ,,	,, 90
4	1 ,,	9 ,,	9½ by 7½ ,,	12 by 10 ,,	,, 120

Each Lens fitted with Rotating Diaphragms.

J. NEUBERG,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
BOMBAY,
OUR RETAIL AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

1ST OCTOBER, 1887.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager.....Mr. H. STANLEY.

EVERY EVENING AT 9.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1887,

HARRY STANLEY'S

YOUTHFUL

OPERA BOUFFE & PANTOMIME CO.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S

COMIC OPERA,

PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

Holders of tickets unable to gain Admission owing to the crowded house on Saturday can use the same on any night during the week.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER 1887,

MIKADO.

Prices of Admission as usual.

Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

Change of programme each evening.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain FREE ADMISSION Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their Guests, price ONE RUPEE each, on application to the Honorary Secretary, G. W. ROUGHTON. Dated 29th of Sept. 1887, 70, Tamarind Lane.

S.S. ASTON HALL,

Arrived 30th September, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1887.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY TO HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 29th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, adjourned for want of a quorum of members, will be held here, this day, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy. Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 1st October 1887.

NOTICE.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Bank of Bombay will receive SUBSCRIPTIONS from all who may desire to join in the proposed Memorial to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Gentlemen who have already promised subscriptions are requested to pay the same to the Bank at their earliest convenience.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
K. T. TELANG,
Secretaries.

BREULS' CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 1st October, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 16 per Share (free of Income-tax) being at the rate of 8 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Meadow Street, on and after 3rd day of October 1887 to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on 1st of October 1887, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
BREUI, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 1st October 1887.

FOR SALE!

THE OLD NINE-ELMS

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.

Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in

Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN & CO., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity :—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay ;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay ;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country ;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant and cheap ;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

☞ N.B.—Orders now registered for New Season Goods to arrive here in October next.

NOTICE is hereby given that BORA ESMAILJEE ISSUBHOY has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to NAWAB MAHOMED KAMALKHAN. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Church Gate Street, No. 19, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof ; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim, if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Duncan Road, now in the Subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 131, 132, 133 and containing by admeasurement 340 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Duncan Road Row, on the North by a sweeper's passage and the house of Vittoo Gannoo, and on the South by the Falkland Road and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Bora Esmailjee Issubhoy.—Dated this 1st day of October 1887.

BOMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE Canoe BAROUCHE and a pair of Grey Arab HORSES, the property of Professor Hathornthwaite. Price Rs. 1,300.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

TO LET, for 13 months, from October 1887 to October 1888, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of the Turkish Consul-General. Rent moderate.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR

FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL BOMBAY.

THE COUNTGSS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.
JUBILEE COLLECTION, 1887.

III.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE between the 1st May and 31st August, 1887.

	Rs.	As.	P.
LIFE COUNCILLORS.			
H H the Nizam of Hyderabad, GCSI, (1st Donation)	12,000	0	0
On Card No. 773—			
H H Madho Rao Maharaja Scindia Alija Bahadur	.....		
H H the Maharani Luxumabayee Sahib Scindia	.....		
H H the Maharani Sukhya Raja Sahib Scindia	.....		
LIFE MEMBERS.			
Mrs Oliver, Simla	670	0	0
Lady Roberts, Simla	200	0	0
Thakur Juggut Bahadur Singh, Rewah	300	0	0
F. R. Hogg, Esq., Simla	500	0	0
Kumar Juggut Mohun Nath Sahi Deo, Ranchi (for the Bengal Branch)	600	0	0
Nirbey Singh, Mandlol of Shiopore, Hoshangabad (for the Central Provinces Branch)	500	0	0
Rao Raja Sir Ganpatrao Khutkay, K.C.S.I., Gwalior (on card No. 779)	.....		
Raja Ajeet Singh Bahadur of Shoabpore, Allahabad (on card No. 1502).	.....		
ORDINARY MEMBERS.			
SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1887—			
G. O. Whitworth, Esq., Bombay ...	50	0	0
Mrs. C. P. Ilbert, London	10	0	0
Mrs. Gordon, Simla	25	0	0
Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E., Lahore	25	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Sir Walter De'Souza, (Subscription for May, June, July, and August).	800	0	0
Hony. Secy. Punjab Branch 2 per cent. on Subscriptions for March, April, May and June	17	3	0
Behramji M. Malabari, Esq., Bombay	250	0	0
Mrs. Erskine, Tunbridge, Kent	100	0	0
Mrs. Ward, Guntoor	5	0	0
The Prime Minister of Oodeypore, Rajputana	200	0	0
The Hon'ble T. A. Brassey, (£10)	141	15	4
Babu Gopee Mohun Bannerjee, Saidpur	3	1	0
Bt. Colonel and Mrs. Marshall, Hyderabad, Deccan	100	0	0
G. Dickson, Esq., (through Bank of Bengal)	32	0	0
Mrs. Abbot, Rajputana	100	0	0
Mrs. Elles, Simla	100	0	0
Dewan Janki Pershad, Srinagar	15	0	0
Pundit Hurri Chund, Rais of Proonch Kohta, Rajputana	25	0	0
Ghoudri Mahadeo Pershad	20	0	0
Colonel Berkeley, Baroda	250	0	0
Mrs. Waterfield, Exeter, England	50	0	0
F. A. Phillips, Esq., Simla	25	0	0
Lady Edge, Allahabad	100	0	0
COLLECTED BY—			
Mrs. Robertson in Bundelkhund (forwarded by Mrs. L. A. Wilson).	200	0	0
Colonel Ward in Bhopal	127	6	0
Mrs. Wylly in Baripada, Mourbhanj, Balasore	10	0	0
The Rev. G. Richter, Coorg (for Coorg)	610	0	0
FOR THE BENGAL BRANCH—			
Syed Ata Hossein, Purneah	300	0	0
Thakurad Bhagavat Dayal Singh, Ranchi, Chota Nagpore	210	0	0
Thakurad Govind Pershad Singh,	210	0	0
The Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Pergannahs	350	12	0
Messrs. Marcus and Co., Purulia, Manbhoom	100	0	0
Collected by Mrs. C. Stevens in Ranchi, Chota Nagpore	100	0	0
FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES BRANCH—			
The Deputy Commissioner, Seoni,	48	11	0
Chowdri Umrao Sing, Jubbulpore	100	0	0
Babu Ishri Pershad, ,,	100	0	0
Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee, ,,	100	0	0
Seth Mannu Lal, ,,	100	0	0
Set Madan Mohan Lall, ,,	100	0	0
Secretary, District Committee, Nimar	11	4	0
FOR THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH BRANCH—			
Mirza Mahomed Ali Beg, Sitapur, Oudh	100	0	0
Collected by H. D. Moule, Esq., Cawnpore	6,548	8	0
,, The Tahsildar of Moradabad	146	0	0
Additional collections made in the Muzaffarnagar District	100	0	0
FOR THE PUNJAB BRANCH—			
Lalla Anjhan Lall, Tahsildar of Tamplee, Rohtak	25	0	0
J. R. Drummond, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Karnaul	50	0	0
Collected by J. R. Drummond, Esq., in the Karnaul District	1,260	0	0
Collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, from the Zemindars of Hatchin and Nuh	83	5	10
COLLECTING CARDS.			
By 564 Cards for the Central Committee	59,001	1	8
,, 194 ,, ,, Bengal Branch	8,907	2	3
,, 3 ,, ,, Berar ,,	129	0	0
,, 6 ,, ,, Bombay ,,	190	0	0
,, 2 ,, ,, Burma ,,	988	6	0
,, 167 ,, ,, Central Provinces Branch	3,705	7	4
,, 11 ,, ,, Madras Brauch	1,506	4	0
,, 111 ,, ,, N. W. P. and Oudh Branch.	14,735	14	6
,, 27 ,, ,, Punjab Branch	3,618	10	0
TOTAL Rs. ...	1,21,325	15	11

The subscriptions received since the 31st August will be published early in October, when it is hoped that it will be possible to issue an abstract of the total sum raised by the Jubilee Collection, apportioning to the various Branches the amount realized for each in accordance with the wishes of the Donors and Collectors.

It is particularly requested that any one still holding unreceipted Jubilee Cards should return them either blank or otherwise (with the amount collected), to the Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India, at their earliest possible convenience.

A full list of the Collecting Cards with names of Collectors will be given in the next Annual Report.

H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretay.

Simla, 23rd Sept. 1887.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, or earlier, if required, TOP FLOOR of an Upperstoried Bungalow, beautifully situated on the West side in Middle Colaba, next door to F. Bozzoni, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, for the Season, and FOR SALE the "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Rose Cottage," and "Mulbry Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA
London Agents :—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Performing or Non-performing Members of the above Society are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, by whom Copies of the Rules will be supplied.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Public Works, Secretariat.

HARTMAN'S GENUINE RAHTJENS COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOM.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY for the above well-known Paint. All orders will receive our prompt attention. Particulars on application.

SHEPHERD & Co., Frere Road.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL will be OPENED from 1st October next by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

ANY PERSON having any Credits for or Claims against the Estate of the late Assistant Apothecary J. W. RANGER, Bombay Subordinate Medical Staff, are hereby requested to forward the same to the President, Committee of Adjustment, Mount Abu, not later than 1 month from this date.

R. C. PENTLAND,
Captain and President.

Mount Abu, 79th Sept. 1887.

WANTED, A SUBORDINATE EUROPEAN or NATIVE who has had some experienc in Mining.

Apply, sending copies only of certificates and stating age, also salary required, to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, N. W. R.
Khast, Via Sharigh. Beluchistan.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (sixty) per Share (free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 29th instant to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1887.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (Sixty-five per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June 1887, and will be payable at the Office of the Undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 3rd October 1887, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,

GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 22nd September, 1887.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNINGAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 29, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 5 October 1887, at 4-30 p.m , to transact the following business :—

1st To elect a Member of Committee.
2nd To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration

By order of the Local Committee,

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 23 September 1887.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of rupees 50 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1887, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 37, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 23rd September, 1887, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંમપની.

i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1887.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at No. 23, Church Gate Street, the Company's Registered Office, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October 1887, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882,' and that a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and to fix his or their remuneration."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM TATE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 28th Septembar 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a NEW PASSENGER STATION at Bandora.

Drawings and Specifications, with Schedules of Quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd October next, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees ten per copy.

Tenders to be addressed "to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company," and marked "Tender for Bandora New Station."

Tenders to be delivered not later than NOON on MONDAY the 17th of October.

A sum of one thousand rupees must be deposited with each Tender—the deposits to be endorsed "in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the west or any Tender.

V. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 26th September 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ACCELERATION OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LAHORE.

FROM the 1st October 1887, the Mail Train Service between Bombay and Lahore via Rewari and Ferozepore will be accelerated.

The Down Train will arrive at Lahore 5 hours and 15 minutes earlier and the Up Train leave Lahore 6 hours and 20 minutes later.

The timings of trains will be as below :—

DOWN. STATIONS.	Time. H. M.	UP. STATIONS.	Time. H. M.
Bombay (Colaba), Dep	20 0	Lahore.....Dep.	15 40
Ferozepore (4th day) Ar.	6 40	Ferozepore	19 55
Lahore (4th day).... ,,	10 55	Bombay (4th day), Ar.	7 25

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, dated Bombay, 5th Sept. 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Paper.
Cartoon Papers
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.
Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS., W. F. STANLEY, T. H. STEWARD, } LONDON.

PIANOFORTES

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Rahtjen's Composition for Ship's Bottom.

Hartmann's Anti-Corrosive Paint.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection. 18 8

THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection 18 8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting 10 8

ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim... 13 8

ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat 9 8

ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection 17 8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful 13 8

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ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill 13 8

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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes ... 14 8

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CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton a splendid protection 8 8

ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad 12 8

ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, Well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad 13 8

ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad 15 8

TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn... ... ... 14 8

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THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

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Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 36 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	,, 55 0	Rs 68
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 32 0	,, 44 0
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From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYZE-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsack, Extra	Rs.	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 21 0
Hochheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Niersteiner	,, 13 0	,, ...
Leibfraumemilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, ...	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 15 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 30 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. CUVILLIE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Suterne	Rs. 20 0	,, ...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	,, ...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	,, ...
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	,, ...
Most particular Preserved Old Port	,, 36 0	,, ...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 18 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ...
Lee Cancre	,, 10 0	,, 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 16 0	,, ...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau Le Roe St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 12 0	,, ...
Chateau Mauvezin	,, 27 0	,, ...
From MUNNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, ...
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 9 0
Ora de Barreyre	,, 16 0	,, ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	,, ...
From FRANZ SCARSVARY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
From BRANDE-BURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Temperance Meeting, Methodist Church, Grant Road, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Energis (s), from Moulmein ; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Dunedin (s), Penarth. On the 1st :—Imperator (s), from Hongkong ; Sumatra (s), Jeddah ; and Nerasa (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Akbar (s), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st :—Bangalore (s), for Aden and Jeddah ; Ancona (s), China and Australia ; and Singapore (s), Genoa. Yesterday :—Nedjed (s), for Dunkirk ; and John O' Gaunt (barque), Chittagong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Errant and Aston Hall entered, and the s. s. Bangalore, Ancona, and Singapore left, the dock on Saturday.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting will be held to-day at the Grant Road Methodist Church, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. Tomkinson will deliver the address.

JOURNALISTIC.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, an enterprising weekly newspaper, gives in its yesterday's issue an illustration of the ill-fated vessel, the City of Montreal, which was lately burnt at sea.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dowlatram Moteram, living at Clark Road, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a silver watch, two coats and a purse, of the collective value of Rs. 72-8, from his premises.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Single Racquets Tournament : F. T. Richards beat A. C. Walker (15-6, 15-0). The match between H. G. Gell and L. Rivett-Carnac will not take place, as the former has been obliged to scratch.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the Hunt in Graham's Buildings on Tuesday next, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m., to elect a Master in the place of Mr. Gray, who has resigned. Subscribers are requested to attend.

A BIRTH OF FOUR CHILDREN.—A correspondent writes from Oorun to the *Rast Goftar* newspaper that a poor woman there lately gave birth to four infants, all of whom died a couple of hours after they had been the light. The mother is reported to be in good health.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—255 officers and 429 seamen (making a total of 684 in all) were accommodated in the above home for the past month ; the greatest number in the home during the last month was 37 and the least 18, the daily average being 22.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammatecpoura, touching the death of a Manomedan man, name unknown, whose body was found floating in the sea in deep water off Chowpatty sea beach, at 9 o'clock that morning. The body was naked and apparently that of a middle-aged man. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict was to the effect that death was caused by accidental drowning.

THEFT.—On Saturday, before Mr. Ryan, a woman named Dewbai was charged by Wittoo Gooma with stealing cash and a pair of wristlets, of the total value of Rs. 13. The complainant, who is a labourer, went to work last Friday, leaving the property in his room. On returning home, he found it missing, and the woman being arrested on suspicion, she gave up all that she had stolen. Pleading guilty to the charge, she was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sachai woman, aged 40 years. Deceased was the wife of a rickshaw driver and lived with him at Nowrojee Hill. There were frequent quarrels between the husband and wife in consequence of her borrowing money in his name and without his knowledge. On Saturday forenoon she was found lying unconscious suffering from the effects of opium. She was removed to the hospital, but died on Saturday about midnight. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the Sankles Tank, Byculla, touching the death of Tanoo Bhickoo, aged 22 years. Deceased about six months ago separated from his father and step-mother and lived apart, leaving his wife with his parents, on account of a quarrel with his step-mother. Since the evening of Wednesday last he had been missing from his residence. On Friday his dead body was found floating in the Sankles Tank. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Walled Abdool Razak was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday with assaulting a sweetmeat seller, named Muda Singh, and a G. I. P. Railway police sepoy. The accused bought two annas worth of sweetmeat at the Victoria terminus, and was going away without paying for it. When the hawker demanded payment, the accused assaulted him, whereupon the hawker cried for help, and the police constable came up. But he too was assaulted by the prisoner and his coat torn. The prisoner was fined Rs. 10, or in default he was sentenced to undergo 15 days' imprisonment.

THE SEAMEN'S REST.—The following subscriptions have been received for the Seamen's "Rest" Building now in process of erection at Prince's Dock :—H. H. the Duke of Connaught, Rs. 50 ; H. E. Lord Reay, Rs. 200 ; Major Lawrence, Rs. 150 ; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rs. 100. A recreation room for lascars has been opened. In connection with the entertainment of Europeans these interesting subjects of her Majesty are also being remembered. As soon as the new building takes the place of the present cramped premises, the work will be largely extended among all classes of seamen, English, German, French, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Arabic and Indian seamen may now be met at various times in the "Rest."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, touching the death of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ebrahim, aged 45 years. Deceased was a engine driver. On the 27th ultimo, while he was getting out of a hack victoria with a child of two years in his arms, his foot slipped on the step, and he fell on his side with the right arm under him. His right forearm was fractured, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the arm was dressed. On the second day after the occurrence the arm commenced to swell, when the doctor advised amputation. This the deceased declined to do, and becoming worse he died at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE COORLA MILL.—An inquest was held on Friday evening at Sion by the coroner, touching the death of Shrawun Shimria, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Coorla Mill. On Thursday morning, while deceased and other labourers were in the engine room of the mill, the steam pipe of the engine suddenly burst and filled the room with steam. Several of the labourers in the room immediately ran out. After some time, when every thing appeared to be still in the engine room, it was found that the boiler fires had been put out, and the deceased, who was in the room, was severely scalded ; a man named Akar, a Mahomedan, was found lying dead, another Mahomedan was also severely scalded, and a man named Pranjia was also suffering much from scalds. All the men who were scalded were taken to the Coorla hospital. Deceased, after being attended to at the hospital, was taken home on a charpoy by his relatives, where he died at 4 p.m. The inquest stands adjourned.

A MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Fort Police Court on Friday the case of Rahamun Solomon against Shalome Joseph was disposed of by Mr. Crawley-Boevey. The case was one in which complainant, who is a clerk in the Municipality offices, charged the defendant, a Beni-Israelite priest, with brutal assault. After hearing the complainant and his witnesses, his Worship acquitted the accused, and in so doing remarked that the case was a frivolous and vexatious one, which ought not to have been brought before him. He therefore fined the complainant Rs. 15, which he awarded to the accused as compensation. His Worship remarked that the defendant left the Court without a stain upon his character. Defendant, receiving the money, offered to place it in the poor box, and the amount was accepted with thanks. Subsequently the complainant asked that the money remain in the hands of the Court for a time pending further proceedings. The request was complied with.

CHURCH FEAST AT MAZAGON.—The parishioners of the Church of Our Lady of Rozary at Mazagon celebrated yesterday their titular feast with more than usual splendour, the altar and the church being beautifully decorated. At a quarter to ten the pealing of the bells announced the arrival of the Archbishop of Bombay, who presided at the Pontifical High Mass sung on the occasion. His Grace was met at the entrance to the church by the Rev. Father D. F. Pereira (vicar of the church) and other clergy, and was conducted in procession to a temporary dais erected on the left side of the high altar. Mass then began, and after the Gospel Rev. Father Boohum, S. J, delivered a short but eloquent sermon on the Holy Rosary, taking for his text "In me is every hope of life and virtue." The other ceremonies of the Holy Mass were then gone through, and the whole brought to a conclusion by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Much credit is due to the members of St Cecilia's band, who played and sang on the occasion. Fumagalli's was the mass performed.

DACOITY AT A POLICE STATION.—The case in which the notorious dacoit leader, Rama Muria, and his accomplices, Dugdoo, Dongroo Laximan, Chingia, Gunajee, and Dagdoo Yendha, were charged with having, on the evening of the 13th of August last, attacked the Police outpost at Nigdalle, in the Ambegaum Petta of this District and carried away therefrom the arms, accoutrements and ammunition belonging to the men employed at the station, was resumed before Mr. Bagnell, First Class Magistrate, on Friday. Mr. Tukaram Ramdin, District Police Inspector, was prosecutor, while Messrs. Ghanekar and Kombere, pleaders, defended the accused. From the evidence of the two police constables, who were examined on behalf of the prosecution, it appears that, on the evening of the 13th of August last, at about 7-30, the robbers, under the leadership of Rama Muria, appeared at the police lines and began to assault and abuse the policemen, whom they forcibly obliged to leave their rooms. Rama Muria was armed with a gun and *gupti*. A lamp was burning in the lines. The Policemen were summoned outside the lines and surrounded by the robbers, some of whom beat them with sticks while others cuffed and kicked them. Some of the robbers then re-entered the lines, and forcing open the rooms which were chained from inside by the women of their families, they carried away therefrom 4 guns, 3 bayonets, 2 coats, 2 caps, 2 pantaloons, 3 waist-bands, 10 cartridges, 11 caps, and some cash and ornaments, the private property of the constables. Some of the robbers then dressed themselves in police uniform and left the village, firing two shots by way of farewell. The robbers before leaving made enquiries about Essoo Dhumal, Chief Constable, and Baloo Naik's party of police with whom they had had an encounter some days previously, and in which shots were exchanged on both sides, but with no casualties. The robbers burnt and ploughed the police circular files at the police station. They carried the rifles in their hands, supplied with oil from the police station. All the approaches to the police lines were strictly watched and the villagers were thus prevented from rendering any assistance to the beleaguered policemen. None of the private stolen property was forthcoming. The leader Rania had on a valuable turban, a big silver *tode* on one side, and *gathia* round his neck. The examination of Tullajee bin Ambrajee, Police Patel of Patan, was commenced. He recognised accused Nos. 4 and 5, Luxumon and Chingia, as those who had absconded from his village and joined the gang without his permission to leave the village. His evidence was, however, adjourned pending the receipt of a document.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PANDITA RAMABAI AND A WIDOWS' HOME.

BOTH the *Jame Jamshed* and the *Bombay Samachar* agree in their disapproval of Pandita Ramabai's scheme for the establishment of a Widows' Home in Poona. They say that the learned lady has lost the confidence and esteem of her countrymen by embracing Christianity, and her efforts in the cause of widows are likely to be looked upon with suspicion. Besides these special reasons, there are general considerations which lead the papers to believe that at present such a Home, by whomsoever it may be established, is not likely to prove a success. The *Gujerati* also discredits her project, saying that people have no longer a particle of confidence in the good faith of Ramabai, and those widows, who are the victims of a hard fate, but are nevertheless staunch in their belief in the faith of their fathers, will refuse to take shelter in a home provided under the auspices of a woman who has renounced the Aryan religion.

THE NIZAM'S PRINCELY OFFER.

THE *Rast Goftar* says that the Nizam's offer to the Government of India of an annual sum of twenty lakhs of rupees for three years, to be expended in frontier defences, is most creditable to the prince. Those Englishmen who suspect the fidelity of Native States to the paramount power, will be staggered in their belief by this signal example of loyalty shown by the leading Mahomedan State. While admiring the spirit in which the offer has been made, the *Rast Goftar* points out a number of reasons against the acceptance of the offer. In the first place, the State being in debt is not in a position to part with such a large amount. If native States have any money to spare, they should spend it all in providing for the comfort and happiness of their own subjects. The Nizam has many reforms to make in his own dominions, and he can very well spend the money in carrying them out. The Government ought to decline the offer with thanks.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

H. H. the Nizam's offer to the Government of India, though it does not take away our breath as it seems to have taken away the breath of the romancing chroniclers of London, has certainly set us thinking. It is a princely offer, to be sure, and reflects credit on the foremost Native State the owner of which owes so much to British suzerainty and friendship. It is an offer, too, of which the Government of India may well be proud, though it has need to be no elated as some of our contemporaries make out. The Nizam has but done his duty in offering this splendid contribution of sixty lakhs ; and we shall be disagreeably surprised if the Government of India, in its turn, fails to acquit itself equally well by declining the offer with thanks. We say this not from a feeling of jealousy, and that we mean kindly by both parties in this instance will be seen by our stating incidentally that we have n t been actively opposed to the Gwalior Loan about which so much has been written of late. Gunputrao may or may not have advanced the money in good faith ; but it is well invested in the circumstances of Gwalior, and the interest can as well be devoted as any other proceeds to the prosecution of Public Works in Sindhia's territories. The case is different with Hyderabad. The is poor and heavily weighted in spite of her Colonial shows and vauntings. The condition of her ryot has been deplorable. We have not heard of one serious effort during this decade to save him from the unscrupulous Tahsildar or to bring him within reach of health and competency. Lord Dufferin, who loves our princes and people alike as a father, has a golden opportunity presented to him of advising the Nizam to spend at least a portion of this sixty lakhs on sanitary and agricultural improvements. Twenty lakhs a year to the Government of India is like a drop in the ocean, while it may seriously cripple the resources of a State like Hyderabad.—*Indian Spectator.*

PRAYER AND PROSPERITY.

HAVE any of our rich millowners asks the *Indian Spectator* heard of Karl Martz ? This man who walking with a friend, saw a ruined monastery and asked his companion why it had come to that pass. His friend gave various explanations, but none satisfied the inquirer. "No, said he, "this monastery is in ruins because there was worship in it without work our factories will one day be in ruins for there is work in them without worship." Karl was himself a manufacturer but he was no ordinary manufacturer. His workmen were not merely his workmen and nothing more. He built a boarding house for them, he gave them quarters to live in, he attended to them when ill, he looked after their material as well as spiritual wants. If you went to his factory you not see any unhappy faces there. The workers, men and women, Catholics and Protestants, were always singing while at work, and enjoyed many holidays. Their master kept their savings for them on interest, encouraged them to be thrifty, and founded a joint Stock Company in which many of them had shares. Karl was a Protestant, but very catholic-minded, and he was held in such esteem that he was unanimously returned to the German National Assembly at Frankfort by electors 5-6ths of whom were Roman Catholics. In the Assembly the first proposition made by Karl was that before commencing its deliberations the Councillors should offer a prayer. That proposition failed. He then moved that each member should at least pray intently for a few minutes. That motion also failed. Karl probably expected no other issue. But it speaks volumes in favour of the prayerful reverent spirit of the man that he should have made such a motion in this materialistic age of ours. Imagine Lord Dufferin telling his Legislative or Executive Council to commence their work with a prayer. Imagine the Chairman of our Town Council prefering a similar request to his fellow Councillors. Prayer has gone out of fashion, and why ? Because many praying people are a set of hypocrites—because their prayer is no longer prayer. And yet there is no doubt that old Karl was right. The Indians have made a science of prayer—the Europeans have made a science of labour. But each is the complement of the other and standing by itself it fraught with abuses. A day will come when India's numerous temples will be in ruins like Karl Martz's monastery—and a day may come when England's material prosperity also may be a wreck. Prayer without Labour is in its consequences as disastrous as Labour without prayer.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and aromatic herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thleadneedle-road, London.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

A MEETING of this company was held on Saturday, Mr. A. Breul presiding. The following report was submitted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their report together with the audited accounts of the company for the past year ending 31st August 1887. The exports of full-pressed cotton during the season amounted to 42,456 bales, of which 6,242 bales were pressed by this company. Owing to the keen competition of pressing companies in the district adjacent to Cawnpore the rate for pressing had to be kept on a moderate scale. The accounts show a balance to credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 2,773-4-6, and to enable your directors to pay the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, the guarantors have paid into the bank the required balance. The presses, your directors are glad to inform you, have been working very satisfactorily, and all repairs and improvements found necessary during the season have been paid out of revenue, leaving the amount at the credit of reserve fund untouched, and considering the short time the presses are worked during the year and being at present in perfect order, your directors have resolved not to set aside any thing for depreciation this year.

The report and accounts were adopted, and a dividend was declared, as recommended in the report. Messrs. Rustomji Ardesheer and Nonsee Pearoo were re-elected directors, and Mr. G. K. Helmrich's appointment as a director was confirmed. Mr. A. W. Campbell was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100 for the year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday, Sir D. M. Petit in the chair. The following is the directors' report :—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the half-year ending 30th June last showing a net profit of Government Rs. 45,893-10-3 earned during that period. This amount with the balance of Government Rs. 2,265-4-3 carried over from the previous half-year's account makes a total of Government Rs. 48,153-15-4 which the board of directors recommend should be appropriated as under :—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Government Rs. 35 per share, Government Rs. 24,500-0-0 ; (b) to be transferred to depreciation account Rs. 21,500-0-0 ; (c) balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account Rs. 2,153-15-4 —Government Rs. 48,153-15-4. Your directors have much satisfaction in reporting that H. H. the Nizam has been graciously pleased to extend the privileges originally granted to your company as regards exemption from duty on raw cotton and on all imports and exports from British territories and has made them co-terminous with the privileges more recently granted to the Kulburga Company. The two new ring throstle frames referred to in the report published in April last have been erected and have been working satisfactorily for the last five months. The machinery, buildings and yarn and cloth stocks are now insured for Government Rs. 7,40,000 and the cotton stock is fully covered by insurances for Government Rs. 1,50,000.

The above report was adopted. A dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 35 per share. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was re-elected a director ; and Messrs. Ardasheer Cowasji Fardoonji and Edulji N. Setna were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Thanks were voted to the chairman and directors for the good management of the mills. The meeting then terminated.

GEYER AND COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, called for on the 24th ultimo and adjourned for want of a quorum, was held on Saturday afternoon last at the registered office of the company, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort. Mr. E. R. Freeborn, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June 1887 was submitted to the meeting :—

Your directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders of the company at this their first ordinary general meeting. You are already aware that by an agreement entered into between Mr. H.A.Geyer (the vendor) and Mr.E.R. Freeborn (the chairman of the board of directors on behalf of the company), the vendor agreed to sell to the company his business as importer of sewing machines, tricycles, bicycles, perambulators, pianos, &c. &c., carried on by him under the name and style of H. A. Geyer & Co., together with his stock-in-trade, good-will, furniture, fittings, tools, implements, &c., at a valuation to be made by a competent expert to be appointed by the directors. The directors accordingly appointed Mr. R. Fischer to examine and estimate the stock, &c. After a careful examination of the goods, fittings, furniture, &c., and making a liberal allowance for depreciation, Mr. Fischer submitted a report, estimating the stock, &c., at Rs. 33,138-14-10. Considering the excellent condition of the stock-in-trade, and the thriving state of the business, the directors are of opinion that the company has not only got a good and sound business, but have also secured a well paying concern. The vendor has also guaranteed the payment of a dividend of not less than 10 *per cent. per annum for three years* on the paid-up capital of the company, to secure which he has handed over to the company Rs. 10,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper, and the necessary covenants for the same have been completed. The amount due to Mr. Gayer for the purchase of the business was paid as follows : Rs. 23,000 in fully paid up shares of the company of Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 5,138-14-10 in cash. The company was duly registered on the 6th April 1887, but the business was taken over as from the 1st January 1887. The directors have entered into an agreement with Mr. H. A. Geyer for his employment as managing director and general manager and secretary of the company for a term of three years, and not to trade in the Bombay Presidency at any future time in opposition to the company. The whole of the shares have been subscribed for, and the amount called up to 30th June was Rs. 7,610. This report and statement only covers the operations of the company for six months (from the 1st January to the 30th June 1887), and the results so far are very satisfactory. It is a matter of deep regret to the board to intimate that the company has lost by death the services of Mr. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B., one of the provisional directors. The board have therefore deemed it necessary to appoint another member to supply his place under rule 87 of the Articles of Association. Mr. Henry Watson was accordingly appointed in his stead. The sales during the six months amounted to Rs. 37,136-11-3, showing a gross profit of Rs. 13,713-2-3. After deducting the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 8,713-2-3, there will be a clear profit of Rs. 4,000. This state of affairs is in every way encouraging, and your directors look forward to meeting the shareholders after the close of the year under equally, if not more, gratifying circumstances. The whole of the company's stock, both in the shop and godowns, is fully covered by insurance. The whole of the directors on the board, except Mr. H. A. Geyer, retire in terms of clause 85 of the Articles, but are eligible for re-election. You will also be asked to appoint an auditor for the year 1887, and to fix his remuneration.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing the whole of the directors who were on the board during the past half-year ; and appointing Mr. A. C. Monod as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·906
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	82
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, ENE, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	130
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	18·23
year	90·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes : "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only, Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE CREMATION OF PAUPER HINDUS.

A LARGELY attended meeting of well to do Hindus of all classes was held on Saturday afternoon last in the hall of the residence of Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, Esplanade, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay regarding the proposed scheme for the cremation of the dead bodies of low caste and pauper Hindus. Among those present were the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Pandit Gatoolaljee, Messrs Vurjeevundas Madhawdas, Lilladhur Samje, Khemjee Jewa, Virchund Dipchund, Chutoorbhoy Morarjee, Goculdas Madowjee, Tullokchund Manekchund, Harkissondas Norotamdas, Madhavdas Goculdas, Patcha, Dajee Abbajee Khare, Krishnamoorkhram, A. Mehta, Nagindas Toolseydas, Cumulsey Premjee, Trimbak Ramchunder Telang, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, Sevaklal Kursondas, Jairaj Mucoonjee, Damodhur Gokaldas Master, Vussonjee Khimjee, Choonilal Motilal, Vussonjee Nundjee, Motilal Jumnadas, Dwarkadas Oodhowjee, Trecumjee Mooljee, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas, seconded by Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik was called to the chair.

The chairman stated that, at a former meeting of all sections of the Hindu community held in the same place, a committee was appointed with Messrs. Khimjee Jewa, Dajee Abbajee Khare, and Shivshunker Govindram, as honorary secretaries. The object of the meeting was well known to them all, and in pursuance of it the committee had issued invitations to the present meeting, one of which the chairman read to the meeting, and then called upon Mr. Krishna Mookhram A. Mehta to move the first proposition.

Mr. K. A. Mehta said the object of the present meeting was well-known not only in Bombay, but also in the Mofussil ; and that was to send a representation to the Municipal Corporation against the proposed scheme for the cremation of the dead bodies of low-caste and pauper Hindus. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, had issued a circular of the 29th July last, by which he asked the opinions of several Hindus, including Mr. Mehta. He (Mr. Mehta) received the circular on the 17th August, two days after the time fixed for the receipt of the replies, and had therefore no time to reply to the circular. He thought that others might have been unable to reply to the circular under similar circumstances ; and it was to be hoped that the silence would not be construed into an acquiescence with the proposals made by Mr. Charles. That gentleman did not take the responsibility of the proposals, but said he had put them forward at the instance of the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Mehta could say from personal experience that Mr. Charles was a kind hearted gentleman who would not wound the religious feelings of the Hindu community. They had therefore, Mr. Mehta thought, to acknowledge their obligations to those members of the Corporation who had taken the initiative in the matter. Mr. Mehta stated the several objections which the Hindus, of all classes, had to the innovation proposed to be introduced in the orthodox Hindu method of burning the dead, which had been in vogue for centuries. It was a peculiar method combined with religious rites and ceremonies which were dearly cherished by Hindus, high or low ; and no new method of burning could be substituted for it with satisfaction to the Hindu conscience. There was no question of the want of land in the city ; and the question of means should be no element in the consideration of such an important matter affecting the religious observances of an entire community. The opinions of the Jain community were being invited ; and Mr Mehta was sure that they would reject the proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner as an innovation revolting to the Hindu faith. It was a question of the salvation of souls against economy, and there could be no doubt that many considerations would never be allowed to prevail. Mr. Mehta proposed that the memorial (which he read to the meeting) be signed, and that the chairman be requested to forward it to the chairman of the Municipal Corporation. (Cheers.)

The following is the memorial that was read the meeting and submitted for adoption :—

To Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Chairman, and the Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—We, Hindu inhabitants of the City of Bombay, headmen of our respective castes and others, desire to make the following representation to you regarding the proposed scheme for the disposal of the dead bodies of low-caste and pauper Hindus. We understand that in the month of June last, the Municipal Corporation requested the Acting Municipal Commissioner in consultation with a Committee of your body, to furnish you with an estimate of the cost of a cremation-apparatus adapted for the cremation of Hindus, and that thereupon the Acting Commissioner issued a circular to some of the leading Hindu inhabitants of the City inviting their replies to certain questions with a view "to arrive at a knowledge of the chief points of ritual considered essential, . . . so that no well-established Hindu custom should be overlooked, and no religious feeling should be offended by the system to be finally approved by the Corporation." So far it may be conceded, the action of the Municipal Commissioner was commendable, but unfortunately, he came to the conclusion that the replies received were sufficiently in accordance with the proposal to justify him in putting forward a scheme for the provision of a cremation-apparatus by the Municipal Executive Engineer, on the model of a European cage or oven, known, as the Gorini system. In the course of the Acting Commissioner's report, the following passages occur :—

I am informed by the Committee appointed by the Corporation, that the cost of burning one body in the open air at the Sonapur Burning Ground is Rs. 5, or perhaps a little more. It is impossible, in default of any experience in India, to say in advance what the cost of cremation in a closed crematory may be, but this much can be affirmed, that it must in any case be much less than by the open-air process, because the heat will be all concentrated on the body instead of being partly lost in the open-air. In calculating the cost I have taken Rs. 3 as the approximate cost, but I hope experience will show that this is too high an estimate. Till, however, a crematory has been tried, it will be impossible to make any definite statement on this point. The time required at the Sonapur Burning Ground, I am informed, is about three hours, whereas in the crematory about 1 1-2 hour only will be occupied, including cooling of the iron tray, judging from the experience gained at the crematory at working in England. It would, of course be out of the question to expect the higher castes to agree to use a crematory in which Mahars' bodies had been burned, and in order to induce the higher castes to agree to adopt the system it will be necessary to have two distinct buildings, one for the 1,700 bodies of low-caste and paupers, and one for such of the higher castes as will agree to use it. The low-caste and pauper crematory should provide for about 5 bodies per day. It is difficult to estimate the number to be provided for in the other. As it would be very small at first and gradually increase as the convenience of the system became better appreciated. It would be advisable at first to slightly increase the fees for burial and to provide cremation entirely free for those who were willing to employ the Municipal crematory. The friends of the deceased should be allowed to light the fire and to remove the ashes, &c., under the superintendence of an attended who should be a man of a caste not lower than Maratha. . . . I think a crematory of two cells should be built, cost Rs. 13,820. The cost of a crematory of one cell would be Rs. 8,833 ; but this would not suffice, in days when an unusual number of deaths occurred, such as during an epidemic, and further even in ordinary times it would oblige the relatives to wait perhaps several hours before their turn to use the single cell arrived. This might prejudice the populace against its use altogether. I append certain details which I have prepared from the answers sent by gentlemen who were good enough to answer my questions, and also information bearing on the subject collected in the office. A model of the proposed crematory has been prepared by Mr. Walton and will be shown at the Municipal Office to any one who may wish to see it. It has been particularly designed so that every act connected with setting fire to the body and removing the ashes may be easily performed by the friends of the deceased. We believe that the recommendation embodied in this report have been agreed to by your Committee, and our present object in addressing you is to show that the scheme, however well intentioned, is one which the Corporation should, for the reasons hereinafter referred to, absolutely decline to adopt. We freely admit the desirability of steps being at once taken to do away, as far as possible with the existing practice by which large numbers of Hindu dead, instead of being burned, are buried owing to the poverty of the relations of the deceased ; and hence we cordially agree with the principle that for the future a liberal grant of money should be made annually by the Municipality towards the cost of the cremation of the dead bodies of the Hindu poor. But we contend that these bodies should be burned on the ordinary *chita* or pyre, and in such manner that there shall be no departure either from ancient custom or from the well-defined ritual laid down for observance at funerals of Hindus. The fact may have escaped the memory of the framers of this new scheme, that about eighteen years since a very similar proposal was not only made but brought into actual operation in Calcutta. There the experiment was a signal failure, and notwithstanding the large expenditure of Municipal money on it, was abandoned after a very short trial, and this we are convinced would the in case Bombay if the Corporation should be ill-advised enough to proceed with the scheme in opposition to the remonstrances of those whose feelings and cherished religious scruples will be thereby wounded and outraged. It cannot be assumed that a furnace such as is described by the Acting Municipal Commissioner would be a more economical mode of burning the dead than that now in use, for as he himself states in his report, "it is impossible in default of any experience in India to say in advance what the cost of cremation in a close crematory may be" and there is the cost of the erection of the furnace and of the pay of attendance to be provided. Even if it were shown that the Municipality could be sure of providing for the people a more economical method of burning than that in universal use throughout out India, we contend—and we urge this point most strongly—that an apparatus such as you are now asked to adopt could not possibly meet the requirements of those rites and ceremonies which Hindus are bound to observe. It is not necessary for us to trouble the Corporation with a detailed statement of the nature of those rites and ceremonies, but we desire to impress on the attention of all members thereof who may not be acquainted with the fact that by the Vedas and Shastras the funeral of a Hindu is a sacrificial ceremony of the most solemn kind, whereat the body in process of being returned to its five original elements is made a propitiatory offering to the Most High. The consecration of the fire is as it were, the groundwork of all the religious rites of the Hindus. The spot on which the pyre is to be erected is to be carefully marked out with lines, and in practice, an oblation is made at each funeral for the space occupied, in order that for the time being that spot may be consecrated ground. The fire is to be prepared by the friends or relatives, and it must not be ignited with fire taken from another pyre, from the abode of an out-caste, or of any other person who is unclean. The relatives and friends of the deceased walk thrice round the actual pyre itself, and must during the burning, throw combustibles thereon. The corpse of a man who has not had the means of keeping the sacred fire in his own house, is nevertheless entitled to these indispensable observances. The ashes must be carefully collected for disposal at the conclusion of the ceremony, and must not be mixed with those of others. For these and other reasons on which we refrain from enlarging, we submit that the proposal for erecting this apparatus should be at once negatived. No orthodox Hindu can regard its use (if it be introduced) otherwise than as a grievous defilement of the dead burned within it. The apprehension of this threatened innovation has already caused very serious disquiet among us ; and this wide-spread feeling, you will not, we trust, disregard, and it is therefore our hope and expectation that the scheme to which we so strongly, and as we submit, for so sufficient reasons, object, will be forthwith abandoned.

Mr. Tullokchund Manekchund, in seconding the proposition, remarked that as a Jain he could say that the proposed innovation would be revolting to Jains of all classes, high or low, and he therefore felt confident that in the exercise of a wise discretion, neither the Municipal Corporation nor the Government would seek to enforce the proposal, but would, in deference to the religious feelings of a large section of the native community, willingly abandon it. Mr. Tullokchund endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Mehta, remarking that a rich municipality like that of Bombay should never for a moment consider such an important question from a monetary point of view. Economy against what the Hindus considered to be a question of the salvation of souls should never be allowed a pin's weight in the deliberations of the Municipal Corporation. (Cheers.)

The chairman said that, with reference to a remark made by the Municipal Commissioner in his report about an incinerator that was tried in Calcutta, he had sent a telegram to the editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, whose reply was to the effect that the incinerator was tried experimentally, but that as it was not found unobjectionable on sanitary grounds, it was not used.

The proposition was put to the meeting and agreed to unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Trimbak Ramchunder, seconded by Mr. Khimjee Jewa, thanks were voted to the chairman and to Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee for the use of his hall ; and the proceedings terminated. The memorial was signed by those present.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr P H Rogers, Karachi.
a Mr H Wool, Poona.
a Mr D Greenhaigh, Poona
a Mr and Mrs D Taylor.
Captain and Mrs. Watson.
a Mrs. Addis.
a Mr G G Barton.
Mr and Mrs L Paul
Col and Miss Grant, Belgaum.
a Mr St C Johnston, Poona.
a Mr J Holmes, Poona.
a Mr C Z Bunning, England.
a Mr A R Lloyd, England.
Mr A Fullerton ,,
a Mr G King ,,
a Mr J Pole ,,
a Mr R Fuller ,,
a Mr J Hanlon ,,
a Mr J Griesbach, London
a Mr H Schurr, London.
a Mr H Bennett ,,
a Mr P Gray ,,
a Dr and Mrs King ,,
Mr C Kidd ,,
a H T Bedford ,,
Mr J Watson, Poona.
a Mr H Griffin, BCS, Meerut.
Mr G Whitehouse.
a Lt R Mackenzie, (98 Regt), Mhow.
Capt Chichester, (98 th Regt) Mhow.
Col and Mrs E Vibart, Rawal Pindi.
Miss May Hall, Rawal Pindi.
a Mr L Cunningham (7th Drag Guards), Mhow.
a Mr A Constable, Lucknow.
Lieut W Daunt, 9th D. Guards, Australia.
Mrs Agnew, Australia.
Miss Robertson, Australia
Miss E Pye, Australia.
Col McNair ,,
Mr and Mrs D Clarkson, Australia.
The Misses Clarkson, Australia.
Mr and Mrs Davis, Sydney
Miss Drysdale, Melbourne.
a Capt Snell.
Mr C Sidgwick, Calicut.
Captain Carpenter, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DAHLIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

COME AND SEE our New Musical Dolls. Rarer Novelties. All Samples well worth seeing. All Writing Desks and Workboxes at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a few PUPILS for Tuition in Music; from 6 to 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m. Please Address, "R. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.—Temperance Concert, TO-DAY, MONDAY. Chair to be taken at 8-30 p.m. by General A. H. E. Campbell, of Secunderabad. Collection.

TURN OUT COMPLETE, Grey Arab Mare and Single-seated BROUGHAM, in very good condition. Price Rs. 700. Apply to SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, will be RE-OPENED on or about the 5th October. Terms on application to M. LYONS, Poona.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

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AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pictures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STREFFENAUER, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

J. BROTHERS and Co., Chemists and Druggists, solicit the Public to extend the same Patronage to their newly opened Branch Shop at Market. Druggists' Line, as well as to their Kalbadevi Shop.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Sounby and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Breaking Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes, Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires, Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

TO LET, on Frere Road, near Victoria Terminus, the whole or part of a FOUR-STORIED HOUSE (No. 98,) with Ground-floor open on all sides. Comfortable accommodation for 10 families. Tenants Europeans. Apply sharp to "H." care of this Paper.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen, Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET, at Tardeo, from the 1st October next, either on a short or a long lease, an extensive Plot of Ground with a large Bungalow and Outhouses, at present in the occupation of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, and situated just opposite the premises of the said Mill. The ground being open, with a large frontage on the public road, is eminently adapted for the building of a long range of Chawls and Shops. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Co., Bruce Lane.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

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THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5-postage, 4 annas.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 6; postage, 1 anna.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-4; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year; including postage.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; Interleave Re. 0-6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.,

19 bales Turkey red twist.
1 ,, white handkerchiefs.
2 ,, grey dhoties.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
3 cases white nainsooks.
15 ,, colored prints.
1 ,, colored handkerchiefs.
11 ,, assorted jams and jellies.
4 ,, preserve butter.
40 ,, old scotch whisky.
43 ,, old cognac.

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well-known makers, G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s.s. Cathay—consisting of peppermint, lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, drops, carbonate of soda, magnesia, laudanum, balsam copabi, dalby's carminative, glycerine, lime juice, and glycerine cold cream, tooth powder, tooth brushes, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned—
60 casks lime juice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 3, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd October, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, consisting of Lady's gold watch with chain, by William Birchall, London, locket and necklet, diamond and pearl rings, brooches, bracelets, gentleman's gold watch by J. and W. Mitchell wl h gold guard and locket, studs and rings, silver bracelets and lockets, wearing apparel, leather trunks, tin boxes, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs.
5 ,, dhoties.
20 cases prints.
23 pieces union cloth.
20 ,, flannel.
6 ,, scarlet army cloth.
4 ,, trousering.
5 cases each, 25 dozen lavender water.

On account of the concerned—
1 gold hunting watch by John Jones.
1 ,, locket, set with diamonds.

On account of the concerned—
4 cases each 1 dozen nickel square timepieces and clocks by Jerome.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulliman—

W. A. 63 / 106 / 23 / C. G. } 7321—1 case woollen scarfs.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoojee—
F. H. V. 26-35—10 cases English playing cards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 elegant small single seated brougham, by Kisterior.
1 elegant C spring barouche, suitable for a pair of horses.
1 elegant barouche, suitable for a single horse.
1 second hand English-built double seated brougham.
1 second-hand English-built open-sided miniature brougham.
1 C spring buggy in good order.
1 second-hand English-built Phaeton.

The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 strong second-hand Victoria order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Office—
1 Government bullock.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandass Bhagla, ex s.s. "Clan Munroe."

150 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 8th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain French polished black wood and teak wood household furniture, a handsome large sized sideboard by Whimbridge, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned Mahogany Pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sohn, Stuttgart, especially made for India by order of Mr. John Neuberg, Bombay, a handsome miniature, billiard table with balls and cues, a large size glass aquarium with gold fishes, a large size aviary with birds, a Singer's sewing machine on cabinet in good working order, very rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, first-rate chromolithographs and oleographs, superior hink's patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, a lady's saddle by Peat, &c., the property of Sirdar Major J. Anderson.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the office of Messrs. F. Fisher & Co., in Military Square, Fort.

Samples of China, earthen and glassware lamps, hand-painted fans, stationery cases, elegant tin-pinchbeck watches, pads, imitation jewellery, handsome real damask linen table cloths, and other things too numerous to mention.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY OIL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder—

W 1-50—20 barrels about 148 cwts "Emeka" Lubricating Machinery oil, adopted for the lubrication of common machinery and the axles of Locomotives, tenders, trucks waggons, tramcars, &c.

P —24 barrels about 74 cwts amber filtered cylinder oil, specially adopted for lubrication of marine engines.

L —25 barrels about 75 cwts lubricating spindle oil useful for all spindles and other machinery.

Further particulars can be learnt and samples seen at the office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 3, 1887.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 144-23—The Commonwealth of Oceana—Jas. Harrington.
123-6—William Congreve—Edited by Alex. C. Ewald.
B. 90-13—Mere Shakings—J. F. Keane.
91-14—Three Lucky Shots—Oscar Park.
27-21—The Alkahest Balzac.
90-15—Lord and Lady Piccadilly—Earl of Desart.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 101⅜ to 101¼, but although Bar Silver was 1-16d. easier at 44 7-16d. per oz. Indian Government Securities both Sterling and Rupee were without change. Exchange Bank Shares show an advance of 10s. in Mercantile and a decline of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher at 109¼.

The Mincing Lane Markets were devoid of alteration Wheat was reported firm and Liverpool arrival prices advanced 1d. per cental.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool shows a decided downward tendency as the consequence of the exceptionally heavy receipts at the American ports. The day's sales yesterday were 8,000 bales comprising 1,500 Surats, and spot quotations showed a decline of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, Good Fair Tinnevelly and Good Westerns, but arrival prices were unchanged. To-day's report, however, comes dull with the same sales as Friday, Ready Good and Fine Boach being reduced 1-16d. and Americans to arrive 1s. 32d. per lb. Fine Machine Ginned Broach with the Fully Good clause appears to have changed hands for March-April shipment at 4½d., a decline of 5-16d. from the ready price as compared with a difference of ¼d. made on American in the same position and showing a loss on Bombay first cost of about ¼ per lb. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, while Futures were one point higher, but to-day's advices reduce Futures 6 points to 9·16 for January, 9·24 cents. for February delivery, while leaving the spot price unaltered.

The usual weekly statistics shew an increase in the total visible supply of 250,000 bales which makes it 361,000 ahead of the same date last year. The Liverpool stock in the meantime has decreased by 13,000 bales on the week and only stands 21,000 more than twelve months ago. This week however probably sees the turning point, as the scale of exports for the U. K. from the American port largely exceeds the rate of consumption. Prices are almost certain to be adversely affected by this, and we may look for the spot quotation before long assimilating itself to the value of future delivery with the result not improbably that we may witness the lowest figure in the price of American touched between now and Christmas. Good as business now is and may continue to be in Manchester, the trade are very likely to take their tone from the enormous supplies which promise to be thrown on the market with great rapidity; overlooking the fact that the crop ultimately cannot by any possibility be in proportion to the receipts, which so far are 67 per cent. in excess of last season for the same period. Our crop on this side, moreover, can scarcely under any circumstances be as large as last year, and having yet a time of probation to go through, may eventually prove considerably less, so that taken altogether we may approach the new year with apparent supplies much in excess of the actual development in the more distant future.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	238,000	156,000	169,000
,, exports to U. K.	86,000	43,000	29,000
,, ,, Continent	42,000	26,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	651,000	339,000	435,000
,, exports to U. K. ,, ,,	198,000	111,000	76,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ,,	85,000	47,000	40,000
,, Stock in the Ports ,, ,,	373,000	224,000	324,000
Saturday's Receipts	36,000	27,000	4,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultime affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,530,000	1,168,870	1,184,220
,, ,, Surats	422,000	293,703	300,460

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	398,000	377,220	430,230
,, London	40,000	23,000	22,000
American Afloat	100,000	52,000	47,000
East Indian ,,	18,000	36,000	10,000
	556,000	488,220	509,230
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	5 7-16d.	5d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	3½d.	3 15-16d.	4 9-16d
Difference	1 5-16d.	1½d.	15-16d

Our local market for the staple to-day has been dull. with no business of any importance doing. Nominally prices are unaltered, possibly one rupee ess for new crops, but this difference is not sufficient to bring us anything near the level of home quotations either in old or new stuff. The mills also are buying very sparingly, the only purchases we have heard of being 100 bales Julgaum at Rs. 177 and 100 bales Bengal—nominally fine—at Rs. 155.

WHEAT here has been rather quieter to-day, dealers for the small stocks they have, being prepared to accept about one anna per cwt. less money than yesterday. Except for local consumption however there has been no buying September shipments such as they were having been completed.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	2,244 bales.
Wheat	4,663 cwt.
Linseed	2,007 ,,
Rapeseed	343 ,,
Gingelly Seed	1,825 ,,
Groundnuts	689 ,,

IN FREIGHTS business, if there was any, has been suspended, owing to the death of Mr. James P. Mackintosh, reported by telegraph.

EXCHANGE has been exceedingly quiet, the disposition so far as any has been displayed being towards lower rates, both ready and forward. Demand Bank Bills November to January delivery are offered at 1s. 5 1-32d., while Credits for all this month are the same rate as ready, November 7-32, December ¼d. Closing rates for next mail are :—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1-82½

GOVERNMENT Paper keeps very firm at Rs. 98½ for Fours, Rs. 102½ Fours-and-half.

SHARES remain steady but not active. Bank of Bombay's have improved to Rs. 772½. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 455. Bombay Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 25 to Rs. 2925. In Spinning and Weaving Mills we quote Hindustan Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit Rs. 2½ higher, Oriental Rs. 2½, Central India Rs. 5 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 pct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do	965
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang.	41,000	100	all	17½ do	245
National Bank of India	27,32	250		6 pct	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£171

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACKINTOSH—September 30, at Forrest Hill, near London, James A. P. Mackintosh, Senior Partner of James Mackintosh & Co., Freight Brokers, Bombay, aged 51.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SETTNA—September 27, at Patel Street, Fort, the wife of Mr. A. K. Settna, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BASS—September 19, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Sergeant George Bass, Military Works Department, of a son.
MAXWELL—September 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of Ralph Wilford Maxwell, of a son.
NOBLE—September 25, at Wardha, C.P. the wife of George J Nobie, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
OLDHAM—September 24, at "Lancer Lodge," Landour the wife of Lieutenant E A Oldham, 8th Hussars, of daughter.
PRICE—September 24, at Lahore, the wife of W H Price, District Traffic Superintendent, Sind-Saugor State Railway, of a son.
THOMAS—September 24, in Purneah, the wife of C W Thomas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—JONES—September 26, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A G A Roberts, assisted by the Rev G Watling, Tudor Edward MacCarthy, youngest son of Major-General C W Taylor, M R L, to Kate Winifred, second daughter of T W Jones, Engineering Department, E I Railway.

DEATH.

WALTON—September 25, at Kurnool, at the residence of her brother-in-law, T H Cooper, Esther Amelia, eldest daughter of the late William Hankins Walton, of the Madras D P W, aged 36 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887.

A PROPOSITION has recently been started to form a school of instruction for native officers and non commissioned officers, with a view of obtaining a class of men superior to anything the Indian Army has yet known, and of expunging once and for ever the old Subedar of bye-gone days, whose inability to keep up with the times is a theme of constant complaint. The idea is to have none but "passed men" in the commissioned ranks, and to create a standard of capacity and efficiency throughout the native army that will in time leaven the whole mass, and give us an educated soldiery with which to repel the Russian advance. These schemes for the regeneration of the native army by means of wholesale education must be regarded with a certain distrust. In dealing with questions of this sort, it is above all things necessary to be conservative. The fabric of our Indian Army has taken nearly a century and a half to rear. In its constitution, its organization, and its adaptability to circumstances, it is one of the greatest triumphs that the genius of the English race, which is essentially practical, has ever achieved. We need reminding every now and then of what our great Indian Army really is, because our very familiarity stands in the way of our proper appreciation of it. To say that we have done what none of our predecessors who had held Empire in India have done is merely to repeat a truism. It was the highest triumph of the most able native Indian statesmanship, whether Mahomedan or Hindu, to play off one part of the people of India against another, tribe against tribe, and caste against caste, and only by keeping them incessantly embroiled against each other, could the paramount power hope to live in peace and quietness. The English have achieved a far greater triumph. They have enlisted under one banner races whose enmity goes back for centuries. Under the English flag, the Sikh and the Mahomedan, the high caste Brahmin and men of the lowest caste, go into action shoulder to shoulder, their common enemy being the foe against whom the Sirkar has declared war. At the bidding of the same Sirkar too, we find high caste soldiers by the thousand, going on boardship with the same alacrity that they go to parade of a morning, and crossing the dreaded "Kalapani" without a murmur. In fact, we have got now, in the Indian Army, a very highly trained fighting machine, composed of men who are faithful, warlike, and in a complete state of discipline. At the same time the materials of which this splendid force are composed are so various, mixed and contradictory, that they require at all times the most careful handling, the most considerate treatment. Brave as any soldiers in the world, they are yet as impulsive and impressionable as children, and are swayed and agitated, alarmed and excited by causes that appear to on-lookers trifling to a degree.

These facts in connection with the native army ought to be borne in mind at a time like the present, when schemes for the education of our native officers and men, for the total re-organization of the whole Indian Army, for the abolition of native officers altogether, and many more projects of a sweeping and drastic character, are put forth and gravely argued by amateur reformers. In a recent number of *The Journal of the United Service Institution of India*, the place of honour is assigned to an article entitled "the Organization and Officering of the Native Army," in which the writer leads off with the following statement, from which we find ourselves compelled to dissent :—"The efficient officering of the native army" he says "is such a vital question to the welfare of the Indian Empire at the present time that it behoves every man with an idea on the subject to bring it forward in the faint hope of its being one more peg in the coffin of the present system,—a system that has shown itself unable to withstand the strain of the prolonged campaigns in Afghanistan and Burma, and which will most certainly lead to disaster if brought into contact with an European enemy." Now in regard to the suggestion that each officer with an idea in his head as to the officering of the native army should bring that idea forward, and make it the subject of an essay, we would propose a more excellent way. We would suggest that each officer who takes an interest in the Indian Army and who sees, what nobody can help seeing, that there are many defects to be remedied, should first make a careful study of the whole question, and when he has familiarized himself with the subject and has read what those who have gone before him have thought about it, he should then, with as much brevity as possible, air his own ideas. This plan will, we venture to think, be found preferable to the present system of rushing into print with a few crude notions very much spun out, and largely derived, it would seem, from the inner consciousness of their authors. We do not for a moment maintain that the native army should not be discussed. Far from it, men like Lawrence, Kaye, and Jacob have done an immense deal of good by their outspoken criticism and exposure of its faults. All we urge is, that the axiom laying down that each man who has an idea in his head about the way to officer the native army or any other important military matter is bound to publish it to the world, is not a sound one. He should first make sure that his idea is worth something, and then make himself master of the particular branch of the subject to which it refers.

It is, indeed, wonderful to note the unanimity with which the amateur reformers make a set at the present race of native officers. One calls for their total exclusion from the fighting battalions of the Army. Another thinks that a sort of Indian Sandhurst might do something for them, while a third would give a military tone to the whole body of Subedars and Jemadars by bestowing a number of direct commissions on the young chiefs and native aristocracy of India, and so on. The writer of the article in the *United Service Journal* deals with the question of officering the Indian Army as follows. He says :—"Most officers admit that there are too few British officers in our native corps, and those there are, are not distributed to the best advantage. In support of the first of these two statements I would quote the military axiom that the less good the material of which your regiments are composed the more numerous and efficient must be your officers. If, therefore, British Infantry—pronounced the best in the world by such an authority as Marshal Ney—require 25 to 30 officers per battalion on a war footing, how much more do our native battalions require this number of efficient leaders, and yet they only have eight British and sixteen native officers, the latter generally well on in years, having lost the energy and fire of youth, and wanting in education and intelligence." Undoubtedly we have too few British officers with our native battalions, but it is hardly correct to say that the native officers are old and useless,—for that is evidently what the writer means, though he puts it less plainly. In fact, he states plainly enough, a little further on, that if a native regiment were under fire in action, there is not on an average one native officer per battalion who is capable of leading the fighting line, or directing its fire. And perhaps even more emphatic is the following judgment :—"Native officers have, as a rule, neither the education nor the intelligence to enable them to be trained to the requisite efficiency. Hence more British officers are absolutely necessary." The fault of the writer's idea, and it is that of most of those who bring forward schemes of army reform is, to make the British officer everything, the native officer nothing. "All native officers" he expressly says in working out his idea, "except the Subedar major, would perform subaltern's duties, which is practically what they do now." Thus it is clear that the leading idea of such writers as the one from whom we quote is that the Subedars and Jemedars cannot be trusted with any power or responsibility, and that therefore they should be replaced by British officers. This is a serious mistake. In the first place, it seems hopeless to try and go back to the old days when each company of native infantry had its English Captain and Lieutenant. The expense would be enormous, for the pay that sufficed for regimental officers before the introduction of the Staff Corps would never be enough now. And secondly, under no circumstances would it be possible to abolish the native officer. He is not merely the Subedar of a company, with a more or less imperfect grasp of modern drill and tactics, which perhaps is somewhat irritating at times. He is also a great political fact. For the very great bulk of our Sepoys, there is no other legitimate outlet for soldierly ambition, there is nothing to which they can aspire, except to become one day a Subedar, to wear the sword, to sit down with the Sahebs, to be in a manner, one of them. It is a great mistake to lose sight of this view of the question. So far from doing away with native officers, or reducing their status and taking away responsibility from them, it would be well to go on the opposite plan altogether. Their power in the regiment might be increased by making the wing Commanders work through them far more than they do at present. In fact, it comes to this, that if in most regiments the native officers are mere nonentities, it is because they have never been allowed to do anything. But it is rather illogical to turn round and abuse them for what is not their fault.

A VERY interesting memorandum has been issued at Hyderabad recording "the work done under his Highness's orders from the 4th April 1887, the date of Sir Salar Jung the late Minister's departure on leave, to the 26th July, the date of Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah Ashman Jah, the present Minister, assuming charge of his office." The paper shows that the period was one of much greater activity than interregnums usually are. These intermediate periods of administration as often regarded as occasions for perfunctory service—for such work as in Europe would be conducted by a *Cabinet d'affaires* whose aim would be simply to carry on the business of the State until an administration more fully armed with political and administrative powers had appeared on the scene. We can see, however, from this brief record and chronicle of the time that very much energy was bestowed upon the management of State affairs in the interval that elapsed between the departure of one Minister and the arrival of his successor, and that short as the time was the Nizam and his energetic Secretary did not shrink from undertaking reforms. As to the mere perfunctory work of the State, we are told that the number of official communications from the Nizam's Secretary which were submitted to his Highness amounted during the period under review to 2,743, and that every petition presented by the meanest subject in the State was disposed of under his Highness's order, the number being above 2,500. For the acceleration of work an order was issued that the diaries of each department should be regularly submitted to the Nizam, and that a note of the reasons for delay should be made in every case in which papers had been kept longer than four days in the departmental offices. This is a reaction against the *moglai* dilatoriness of procedure which would seem singularly energetic even under British administration. Great advantage seems to have been derived from the more direct intervention of the Nizam himself in affairs of State, since we are told that "on account of the greater authority which his Highness's orders naturally carry, almost all the old pending cases, in which the delay was due to obstruction or resistance by men of influence, were settled, and a great many old grievances redressed. There is not a single department which did not feel the deep impress of his Highness's care, and which was not left at the end more efficient than it had ever been before." This is saying a good deal, but we do not think, on a review of the record of the work done during the three months or so under review, that it is saying too much. A good deal was done in continuation of the efforts that had been made under Sir Salar Jung to settle the outstanding financial liabilities of the State. Even more important—for the Nizam's Government therein seem to have solved without the aid of a Public Service Commission a problem which still vexes the Government of India—were the new rules for the appointment and promotion of officials, the leading feature in which seems to be the constitution of a superior gazetted service, and a non-gazetted service from the higher ranks of which promotion should be open to the superior service. Problems of this sort are sometimes more quickly solved in the native states than by the more deliberate processes of reform under the British Government. It will be highly interesting to see how the reform works. Perhaps the most important work done during the interregnum was that which related to the strengthening of the authority of the Judicial tribunals. The subject is one of great importance, as we showed in dealing with it a short time ago, and it is to be desired that the memorandum had more fully set out the measures that have been adopted. General orders, we are told, have been promulgated with all the force of that authority which his Highness's commands alone can have, enjoining that at the head-quarters and its suburbs the authority of the Nizam's tribunals alone shall be recognized, and forbidding all noblemen, including the highest, from interfering with it in any way or from attempting to enforce orders of their own. How far this attempt to reconcile the rights of the central authority with the privileges of a feudal aristocracy will succeed is a question of no small interest. The record, as a whole, bears very striking testimony to the success of the experiment of directly associating the Nizam in administrative work, and it shows that there have been much less satisfactory periods in the history of Hyderabad than that in which the State was awaiting the advent of the new Minister. His Excellency Asman Jah has the advantage of finding the affairs of the State in good order on taking charge of them, and he is diligently labouring to make the best of a situation by no means unpromising. We hear that his scrupulous punctuality has caused some surprise to a community familiar only with *moglai* traditions, in which official punctuality have hitherto had no place.

THE renewal of the disturbances at the lines of the 17th Native Infantry on Saturday night is an incident too serious to be passed over lightly by the military authorities. Twice within three days the police have been attacked by men of the 17th, but on the second occasion the outrage was more violent and it appears to have been participated in by a larger number of men

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. O'Brien has been summoned to appear before a Magistrate on Thursday to answer a charge of publishing in the *United Ireland* newspaper, the proceedings of suppressed branches of the National League.

THE MAYOR OF DUBLIN SUMMONED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Sullivan, Mayor of Dublin, has also been summoned to appear before the magistrates for publishing the proceedings of branches of the National League which have been suppressed under the provisions of the Crimes Act.

GENERAL BULLER'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Major-General Redvers H. Buller succeeds Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph as Inspector-General of Recruiting.

General Buller enters upon the duties of his new office on 10th October.

RELEASE OF M. SCHNEBELE'S SON.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

An appeal has been made to the clemency of the Emperor William, on behalf of M. Schnebele's son, to which His Majesty has replied by ordering the release of the young man.

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

PARIS, Oct. 1.

Count Munster, German Ambassador here, has informed M. Flourens that Germany intends taking certain measures with the view to making the situation on the frontier less strained.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

ROME, Oct. 1.

Signor Crispi proceeds to Friedrichsruhe to-day to pay a visit to Prince Bismarck.

THE AMERICAN YACHT RACE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The American Yacht, Volunteer, won the final race by eleven minutes, and thus retains the Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, which has been in the possession of America since 1851.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Colonel E. Maitland has been appointed Head of the Manufacturing Departments of the British Army.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 1.

The Mysore representative assembly met at noon yesterday. 300 members were present, among them being the resident and principal state officers. The Dewan's address to the meeting announced a surplus of 18 lakhs. The increase under land revenue alone being 11 lakhs.

The address described a large irrigation policy. It was received with loud cheers. The proceedings closed with one of the representatives thanking he Maharajah and the Dewan for the address.

Discussion will take place to-day.

THE RIVER FLOTILLA IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Messrs. Macneill and Company, Agents of the River Steamer Navigation Company, have purchased the Assam Railways and Trading Companies' flotillas for close on sixty thousand pounds; this puts an end to the proposed purchase by the India General Company, which was strenuously opposed by a large body of the local shareholders.

DROWNING OF A EUROPEAN.

Mr. Buchan Sydserff, an Assistant in the National Bank, was drowned whilst swimming across the tank at Serampore yesterday morning. He had only been in India two years.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Major A. W. Baird is granted leave for one year and 265 days.

Sir Harry Prendergast officiates temporarily as Resident of Mysore during the absence of Sir C. Bernard.

Captain W. E. Evans Gordon is posted as attaché Foreign Department.

Rules are published to provide for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Secunderabad Cantonment.

It is notified that the following duty shall be payable on all opium exported from Ajmere:—

On opium booked to Bombay for exportation by sea, Rs. 675 per chest containing net 140 lbs.

On opium brought to the scales at Ajmere for exportation to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 725 per chest.

The following officers are granted leave:—Lieutenant Colonel A. Y. Davies, till the 10th February 1888, Colonel N. F. Parker, Captain J. L. O'Bryen, and Lieutenant G. B. Unwin, one year each; Colonel A. C. Havelock, 100 days.

Major A. G. Begbie is granted furlough for 17 months. Mr. R. G. Macdonald holds charge of the current duties of Accountant during the absence of Mr. Begbie and till the return of Colonel Filgate.

A TURF SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

A London correspondent telegraphs that the Marquis of Ailesbury and his trainer have been forbidden from all race courses, subject to the Jockey Club Rules, for life, in consequence of pulling off Everitt in the York Races.

The *Times* expatiates on the incident as a text for reform in the House of Lords.

GENERAL DONNELLY.

General Donnelly has been created Companion of the India Empire.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left Simla yesterday, on tour, under the usual salute.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here this morning, 4 days before due date.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Bombay this morning.

LISBON, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Sept. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 30.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman sailed this evening for Bombay direct.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
4½ per cent. "	72⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44 7-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	51,000	"
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	398,000	"
" " Surats	167,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	40,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route interrupted beyond Promponh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Oct. 1.

10 p.m.	78·2

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	80·4

The rainy season which is now drawing to a close in Burma has been a much less unhealthy one for the troops than its predecessor, but the horses have apparently fared rather worse than better. Out of the four Cavalry regiments now in the country, three at least have suffered woefully. The 7th Bengal Cavalry has lost fully 160 horses and have *surra* in their lines at the present moment, so that they will require all the remounts they can get from India to be thoroughly fit for work through the cold weather. The 1st Bombay Lancers have lost, we believe, about 70 horses, and are now attacked with anthrax: while the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent have not only buried close on 240, but have nearly 100 more down with *Kumri*. Evidently in their case the relief will not come too soon.

Whatever difficulties there may have existed as to Barristers practising in His Highness the Nizam's Courts, they have now been removed. Hitherto Barristers were not permitted to practise in the Nizam's courts unless they had been regularly enrolled and produced a Sanad from the Madras High Court. This at all events, was the recognised custom, although, it may be mentioned, no rules were established for the purpose of enrolment. A regulation has now been published on the subject, and is to the effect that any Barrister who, according to the pratice obtaining in the United Kingdom, has obtained a certificate of call to the Bar may make an application to His Highness the Nizam's High Court that his name may be enrolled on the Register of that High Court. If the Court find he is a Barrister as described, and that there is no special objection, having regard to his character and conduct, his name shall be duly enrolled on payment of a fee of H. S. Rupees 500, and such enrolment shall be published in Official Gazette. A Barrister thus enrolled shall have permission, without presentation of any *wakalatnamé*, to practise in the High Courts, and all Courts subordinate thereto, in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring a knighthood on Dr. Morell Mackenzie. In these days, when the services for which titles are bestowed are often of a very perfunctory character, it is gratifying, says the *World*, to be able to record an instance in which the spurs have been won by distinct skill. Dr. Morell Mackenzie accomplished at Berlin that which the German doctors in attendance on the Crown Prince were unable to do, and believed to be impossible. By his brilliant but safe and painless operation he enabled Professor Virchow to demonstrate with the microscope that, instead of a highly dangerous constitutional disease, the august patient was only suffering from a local malady, the danger of which is mainly mechanical in its nature. Provided that good climatic conditions can be secured, and that the state of the Emperor's health does not necessitate the premature use of the voice, there is nothing to prevent the Crown Prince's recovery; but the ultimate cure must, of course, depend on what Doctors call "diathesis." Nothing, however, can deprive "Sir" Morell Mackenzie of the credit due to him for having performed an operation with an amount of skill which only natural endowment and years of laborious training could have rendered possible.

Referring to the recent comments on "Thackeray's grammar," which undeniably was somewhat slippery now and then, without in the least marring the beauty of his style, a correspondent writing to the *World* says:—

I once met Thackeray at a dinner-party in Italy—it was in Naples, and on St. Patrick's Day, and we had whisky and shamrocks—and the talk turned upon a Russian lady who had never been in England, yet who could speak English better than half the Englishmen we meet abroad. Thackeray somewhat astonished me by saying very dogmatically, "Those Russians speak English *too* well; nobody ought to speak two languages perfectly. The moment a man can speak another language as well as he can speak his own, he loses his nationality." Later on Thackeray energetically defended the unquestionably ungrammatical phrase, "It is *me*," instead of "It is *I*." "I would think it very pedantic," said he, "if I knocked at a man's door, and he said "Who is there?" and I were to reply "It is I." I assuredly thought the great novelist was utterly wrong, in both these paradoxical assertions, but I was far too modest to say so. I did venture to ask, with great deference, "But, Mr. Thackeray, would you write 'It is *me*' in one of your books?" Thackeray laughed, and said, "Certainly not," which was again a paradox.

The correspondent forgets that an example of Thackeray's peculiarity in this respect occurs in the *Chronicle of the Drum*:

"Last year, my love, it was my hap
Behind a Grenadier to be,
And, but he wore a hairy cap,
No taller man, methinks, than me."

MILITARY NEWS.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry from Burma, and for the 27th Beluch Light Infantry to remain.

Privates Michael Ryan, Samuel Croxall, and Thomas Payne, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, have been tried by Court-martial for stealing goods from a regimental mess, or receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The details for the first troopship from Bengal proceed to Deolali by the Allahabad route, owing to cholera on the Rajputana-Malwa Line.

The rumoured resignation of Lieutenant-Colone Hay, Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, is contradicted.

A Russian squadron of six vessels, the most formidable of which are the ironclads Admiral Nakhimoff and Admiral Korniloff, is expected at Singapore shortly from the Baltic to reinforce the Pacific squadron. The Admiral Nakhimoff is an ironclad of 7,781 tons displacement, and carries 14 guns, 4 9-inch and 10 6-inch.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Court, 6th B. C. now on leave in Simla, proposes to publish a translation of Mirza Hairat's Translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II, which is now one of the Standard Text Books for the High Proficiency Examination in Persian, and also a translation of the Bostan which is another Standard Text Book for the High Proficiency. Both works will be published by the 1st January next.

Captain R. L. Milne, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 2nd. Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, has vacated his appointment on proceeding on sick leave to Australia, and been succeeded by Major Hilliard of the King's Own Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. R. F. Ramsden, Military Accounts Department, on completion of the special duty he is now on at Simla, will be posted to Calcutta for duty under the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, on being relieved from the command of that Corps by Lieutenant Colonel Tandy, will proceed to Bombay and report his arrival to the Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

Lieutenant Burlton, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Kyankmyaung, and Lieutenant Brown of the same Corps has been appointed to command the Shwebo Company of Mounted Infantry.

The 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, will embark on the Clive at Rangoon on the 4th November, for Calcutta, *en route* home by the troopship leaving Bombay on the 25th November.

Lieutenant Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Port Stedman.

Lieutenant C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed to command the Yemethon Company of Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant W. L. Maxwell, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been invalided home from Burma.

The 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment will relieve the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment at Aden next trooping season and will proceed home in the following year.

It has been notified for the information of officers commanding Corps, that the Burma gratuity may be remitted to officers now in England at the financial rate of exchange for the year.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of horse allowance at Rs. 30 per mensem to all Surgeons on Field service.

Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, attached to the 17th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport officer at Zagabin.

Lieutenant Dyas, Hampshire Regiment, attached to the Intelligence Branch, Burma, has been permitted, on medical grounds, to return to India and rejoin his battalion at Secunderabad.

Surgeon Henderson has been appointed Staff Surgeon at Meiktila.

Lieutenant Norris, Special Duty Officer, has been ordered to Maymyo.

The detachments of the Royal Munster Fusiliers at Sagaing and Magyzouk, have been relieved by detachments of similar strength from Mandalay.

The 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, at Umballa, will embark at Calcutta on the 26th October in the steamer Clive, reaching Rangoon on 30th October, and will leave a Depot at Umballa.

Surgeon W. B. Day, M.B., M.S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, 4th Brigade, Burma Field Force.

The Clive was to embark about 500 men of various corps at Madras on the 1st October, for service in Burma.

It is now directed that the arms and accoutrements of men invalided from Upper Burma, whose regiments are serving in India, are to be sent with them to the Base Hospital at Rangoon. The arms of men, whose regiments on batteries are serving in Upper Burma, will be retained at Regimental Headquarters.

Captain Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Taungdwingyi *vice* Lieutenant Tighe, 1st Rifle Brigade, relieved at his own request.

A wound gratuity of one year's full pay of his regimental rank has been granted to Lieutenant W. H. W. Mercer, of the 26th Madras Infantry, on account of wounds received in action in Burma. There was a difference of opinion between the President and Members of the Board which sat upon Lieutenant Mercer as to the gravity of his wound—the Members considering the wound very severe and almost equivalent to the loss of a limb, while the President did not think so. The Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces and the Commander-in-Chief agreed with the Members, and recommended the grant of a pension temporarily for one year, renewable from year to year according to subsequent medical reports. Government have accordingly sanctioned, in the first instance, a gratuity of one year's full pay of his regimental rank, viz., 5s. 6d. a day. On the expiration of a year from the date of the wound, Lieutenant Mercer will be examined by a Medical Board at the India Office, in view to his claim to further gratuity or pension being determined.

A Soldier of African descent recently preferred a claim to the increased rate of pension, on the ground that he was a pure African, and, as such, not a native, but on the same footing as a European as regards pension. He is a drummer in a Bombay Native Regiment. The definition of "European descent" in the Pay Code applies to African and East Indian drummers alike, and it has been held that Africans should be of European descent to entitle them to the higher rate of pension As she man in question is of pure African descent, he has been declared not entitled to the pension claimed by him

The 16th Bengal Cavalry will join the Lawrencepur Camp instead of the 1st, who have to furnish an escort for the Viceroy in his trip up the Khyber Colonel Warter will command the Artillery at the Camp, the original idea of the senior officer on the spot being give the command having been reconsidered. The other Staff officers will be Lieutenant-Colonel Wardrop, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter master-General, and Captain Anstruther Thompson 17th Lancers, Captain Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Captain Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, as Brigade Majors.

The Madras Government have directed the new colors for Native Regiments to be henceforward made up locally, those for British Regiments being obtained, when necessary, from England as heretofore. Some years ago it had been the practice to obtain new colors locally for Native Regiments; but that was found to be expensive, and the colors were obtaind from England. As the contractor has now lowered his rates, the old practice is to be resumed. All repairs to colors, British Native, and are also to be executed locally, but the previous sanction of Government to the sum proposed to be disbursed on this account should be obtained.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

We are requested to state that it has been decided to postpone the commencement of the Tournament until Tuesday next when the Nizam's Team will play the Poona Gymkhana. The match between the VIIth Hussars and the Bombay Team will be played on Wednesday,

FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT N.I. LINES.

Another serious affray between the military and the police occurred on Saturday night in the vicinity of the Native Infantry lines near the Crawford Market, in which two sepoys and several tradespeople were injured. It appears that shortly after dusk that evening a native officer, accosting one of the police sepoys doing duty near the entrance of the lines, informed him that the men of his regiment were contemplating another outbreak and advised him to secure assistance without delay. After conferring with the sepoys stationed in close proximity, telephonic intimation was transmitted to Mr. McDermott, Superintendent of the Fort Division, and from him to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. McDermott immediately drove to the quarters of the Adjutant of the regiment (17 N.I.) Arriving at the bungalow of this officer he found that the Adjutant had already gone to the lines, having received a message to the effect that one of the native officers had been shot dead. Calling on the Colonel, Mr. McDermott found that he too had received the report relative to the native officer. The two officers repaired in haste to the lines, and arriving there found the road completely blocked by townspeople, for in the meantime the men had carried their plan into execution. Hastening to clear the road Mr. McDermott found two of the sepoys of the police reserve lying in victorias, one of them entirely unconscious and the other bleeding profusely and severely wounded. Ordering them to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, he entered the lines, where the men of the regiment in reply to their commanding officer represented that the police were the aggressors and that what they had done was simply in self-defence. One of the N. I. stated that returning from the bazaar in company with two havildars, he was suddenly assaulted by a police sepoy who struck him with his baton. He got out of his way as quickly as possible and turned out the guard. A native officer and three men with fixed bayonets gave chase to the police sepoy, who fell and received the injuries to his head and another police sepoy was also injured. The story of the murder of the native officer turned out to be unfounded.

The version of the affair as elicited by the police, and as told by the townspeople appears, however, to prove that the soldiers, and not the police, were the culpable parties. As reported to the Commissioner of Police, who with Mr. Gell, arrived on the spot shortly after the affray, it would seem that since the disturbance of Thursday evening extra sentries had been placed on duty within the lines and additional police constables in the outside from retaliating by stone throwing. Matters had been quiet until about 7 o'clock, when Babajee Yessoo, No. 1343R, whilst on duty in Carnac Road, near the entrance to the lines, was informed that mischief was brewing. Shortly afterwards a man of the 17th Regiment, dressed in plain clothes, went to him and gave him information to a similar effect. The man then returned to the lines, when Babajee transmitted the warning to Ewuntrao, No. 22R, on the beat next to his. Conferring with policeman Vishram Dinkur, 456R, on duty at the corner of the military lines, they sent Juggurnath, 603R, to telephone to Superintendent McDermott from the central station at the Crawford Market. No sooner had the man been despatched and the sepoys returned to their stations than four or five men of the Native Infantry, under the eyes of the sentry on the gate, leapt over the rails and attacked Babajee. Seizing his baton they threw it away and then beat him in a most unmerciful manner. An immense crowd gathered, but no effort was made to release the unfortunate fellow who was already severely injured. Struggling desperately he succeeded in freeing himself, and dodging the crowd, ran in the direction of the native town. Immediately they found themselves baulked, the soldiers fell upon Vishram Dinkur, who finding that the crowd offered no assistance and deeming discretion the better part of valour, was end avouring to secrete himself beneath a labour cart. Dragging him out they assaulted him most brutally. The crowd then raised a cry for help, for as the numbers of spectators increased the situation of those nearest the soldiers became critical. General confusion was the result, and in the rush which ensued several people received injuries, and others being knocked down, were trampled on. The guard being turned out, the assailants scaled the railings and got safely back to their quarters. A detachment of European police, together with a detachment of the native police reserve, came to the rescue, but it was not without much difficulty that order was restored. A police sepoy, it was stated, had been captured by the guard, but liberated on the arrival of the European constables. Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Gell, also reached the place at this time, following closely on Mr. McDermott and the officers of the regiment.

Naturally the most conflicting reports are at present circulated, but the matter having been reported to Government a searching investigation will doubtless shortly be made. Vishram Dinkur, it appears, has received a severe lacerated wound measuring about four inches in length on his forehead in addition to bruises and contusions. Babajee Yessoo was wounded about the head and various parts of the body. Since the occurrence, the Commissioner of Police has ordered the removal of the police sepoys from the vicinity of the lines so as to prevent any repetition of such collusions, pending inquiry and decision, which, it is to be hoped, will have the effect of restoring order.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The Stanley Opera Company were welcomed by an audience that filled every part of the Gaiety Theatre on their return to Bombay on Saturday evening. Since their first visit to the Capital of the West, the company have performed in every town and city of any consideration in India, and everywhere their appearance has given rise to manifestations of good will of a somewhat unusual character in this prosaic country, notably at Poona, where they have had a long and successful engagement. The opera performed on Saturday night was "Les Cloches de Corneville," which is without doubt the most artistic as in the opinion of many it is the most interesting of the long catalogue of comic operas recently produced. Planquette's opera has been placed before the public by the Stanley Company several times in Bombay, and a detailed notice of Saturday night's performance is therefore not called for. It will be sufficient if we say that the performance went off without a hitch, and that the audience showed their appreciation of the singing and acting in loud bursts of applause. Since their last visit to Bombay, the Company have largely added to an already extensive repertory, and during their present stay they will produce some of the latest novelties in comic opera, including "Ruddigore," which has not yet been performed in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leading article in to-day's paper, you place before the public the claims of the province of Sind to a seat in the local Legislative Council. I generally agree with your views; but would it not have been better and more just if you had side by side placed the claims of the long neglected province of Guzerat? Among the non-official members of the Council we have, at present, one Mahomedan, one Parsee, one European, and two Hindus. That the Hindu community, large as it is, should be represented by two of its members, is only just and proper; but at present both the Hindu members are Dakshni, when one of the two should be a Guzerati. *Native Opinion*, in its last issue, recommends Mr. Nulkar for the vacancy, thus making the number of Dakshni gentlemen, three. I dare say Lord Reay, with whom, I believe, the nomination rests, knows, or has heard of, many Guzerati Hindus, who will perform the duties very satisfactorily and creditably.

Yours, &c.,
R.

Sept. 30.

Government have applied for an estimate of the cost of reconstructing the bridge over the Sutlej at Suni in the Bhaji State. The recent Educational Department conference recommended that two probational District Inspectors should be employed in the Punjab; but the Government have been unable to sanction it, for want of funds.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 30.

The annual Poona Horticultural Show, which took place yesterday, was, on the whole, a success, though earlier in the season the roses and other flowers would doubtless have been finer. The show was held for the first time in the Empress Gardens, where a large green house was erected for the reception of the choicest exhibits; time and thought had evidently been unsparingly given to the preparations, and hearty thanks are due to Colonel Lloyd, the Honorary Secretary, and to the members of the Committee. Several features of peculiar interest had been noised abroad, so the attendance was good: three hundred and sixty odd rupees were taken at the entrance as against eighty odd of former years. Six military Bands played in the Empress gardens during the evening, were all Poona had assembled. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as also his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, were among the exhibits, some of which were well worthy of a place in the show, while others had no pretence to perfection. Poona roses are famous and there would have been a better show of them had the exhibition taken place earlier in the season as at first arranged. There were some beautiful begonias, asters, and gloxineas exhibited by Mr. Arthur Crawford, and some very perfect Perenial phloxes, dhalias and other plants, by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and beautiful palms and ferns. A group of fuschias (six varieties) were very good for Poona, where the air is too dry and warm for their easy cultivation. The prize geraniums were very poor, the leaves being worm-eaten and the flowers weather beaten—Prizes should certainly be withheld in such cases. The allotment of prizes for flowers in vases caused a good deal of criticism, most being of opinion that Mrs. Gile's prettily arranged vase of choice roses and maiden hair fern was best of all, the judges however thought differently.

Two prizes were offered by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for the prettiest dinner-table decorations for a party of eight. No such competition having been held in former years, the novelty was very attractive. Fourteen tables were arranged in a tent, all of which were in some respects pretty, but the tent was nevertheless a scene of great discontent last evening, the feeling that the prizes had not been awarded to the ladies those work showed most artistic merit being very general. A table covered with choicest pale pink roses, lightened with delicate grasses was one of the prettiest, the soft perfume being delightful, and not two pronounced. This was Miss Pottinger's handiwork, but it gained no prizes. Mrs. Sinkinson's decorations, consisting of pink and white lotus flowers with choice grasses, artistically arranged upon plate glass used to simulate water, was much admired, and thought by many to be the best of the fourteen, 4th Prize was however the assessment. The decorations arranged by Mrs. Frances were also very artistic and were generally considered worthy of higher rank than 3rd. Mrs. Cane's, Mrs. Hinde's and Miss Caldecott's decorations were all classed among the best by the visitors, though none of these were prizes allotted. Some present rather waggishly inclined, nicknamed the decoration that met with least admiration, one that had a high centre ornament of grass and colourless leaves, "the wheat sheaf," another, composed mostly of moss and ferns was "the child's grave" while a third, having a large contrivance in the centre full of watesr, was called "the bath tub" One defect was common to all—the conditions of the competition had been forgotten; the tables were to be decorated for a "dinner of eight." Yet the decorations took up nearly the whole of each table so that a dinner plate of ordinary size must have been tipped into the lap of any guest who ventured to use his knife and fork! The most ethereal prefer sitting down to a table suggestive of getting a comfortable dinner rather than to one totally given up to decorations. Wet moss should be sparingly used in table decorations, as it has an earthy unpleasant smell, besides which the water is apt to spread and make defacing stains upon the table cloth, the white delicacy of which is quite as important to the beauty of the dinner table as the decorations Fairy lamps are the only lights admissable upon the table, the lighting should be chiefly from above and around. Table lamps are hot and more or less glary, no matter how they may be shaded. Mr. Cunningham, in his interesting book "The Gerulcans," that has been so much read and discussed by Anglo Indians lately, makes Mrs. Paragon, his model hostess, talk thus to Philip Ambrose:—"As she put the final touches to a little trophy of fruit and flowers that was to grace the centre of the banquet. Not too high to talk across, or look across, you see," she said "I hate dining in solitude, shut off from my opposite neighbour by a wilderness of flowers or a barricade of silver. Nothing pleases me so much as the human face divine" Many of the tables yesterday would certainly not have met with Mrs. Paragon's approval.

DEATH OF MR. J. A. P. MACKINTOSH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. A. P. Mackintosh, the oldest established Freight Broker in Bombay, and Senior Partner in the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., Mr. Mackintosh was much esteemed by all who knew him, more especially by the mercantile community of this city; and his death at a comparatively early age will be deeply regretted by all who came in contact with him, his uniform kindness and urbanity of manner rendering him exceedingly popular with all, both Europeans and natives. Mr. Mackintosh went home in the Kaiser-i-Hind last March. He was then suffering from an acute attack of gout, which with other complications, has terminated fatally. On Saturday, out of respect to his memory, all the Freight Brokers suspended business and closed their offices for the day.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The smart, soldier-like bearing of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers called forth very favourable comment from Colonel Shortland, an artillery officer of great experience, when inspected by him on Saturday afternoon. The inspection was an informal unofficial one, but it appears that the authorities are taking a more than passive interest in the development of the Corps which, under command of Major Roughton, was organised two or three months ago. And from the remarks which fell from the gallant Colonel it would appear if the Corps does not attain to an unusually high state of efficiency it will be the fault of the gunners themselves and not the result of official indifference. But it must be admitted that the Corps has made a good beginning. The Inspecting officer could not have expected to find they had made such remarkable proficiency. If the regular gunner showed such aptitude as the members of the newly formed soldier-citizen corps, not even the most 'crusty' old officer could for a moment hope for credence when declaring "the service is going to the dogs." The agility with which the several subdivisions manned their guns was praiseworthy to a degree, and the absence of "raw" blunders, a matter for genuine admiration. An efficient regular gunner prides himself that his "money value" is greater than that of a soldier of any other branch of the service and doubtless in the course of a few months members of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers will come to believe that the remark applies with equal force to them. Certainly they are a fine body of men, well-built, broad-chested and muscular, and considering the skilful manner in which they manipulated the 25 pounders it is clear they will be able to man guns of a much heavier calibre when called upon. After carefully inspecting each sub-division Colonel Shortland addressed the men, complimenting them on the progress they had made. The Ordnance department he assured, them took a very active interest in them. They had now got through the drudgery of the work, and, it seemed to him, had thoroughly mastered the theory of gunnery. Now they would begin the more interesting branch—the practical part of the work. They were shortly to have some practice at Colaba, and he would undertake to let their officers know when it came off, when they would pass them word and any Bombay Artillery Volunteer who desired might witness it, and no doubt pick up a few points. He, for his part, would help them all he could. The men were then dismissed.

Present on parade were Major Roughton, Captain Leslie, Lieutenants Mitchell, and O'Connor, Sub-Lieutenent Blaker of the Calcutta Marine Artillery Volunteers, and 42 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

A telegram has been received announcing the death in Portugal of Senhor Antonio Augusto Aguiar, the late Portuguese Delegate, who executed the Luso-English treaty of 1879.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

This match concluded on Saturday in favour of the Bombay Gymkhana, who won by two runs and seven wickets. We have rarely seen a match closer under such exciting circumstances as was the case on Saturday. Poona closed their second innings for but 89 runs, having made 103 in their first, while Bombay had knocked up 132 as their first turn and were thus 29 to the good when they went in at 4-30 for their second innings. Stumps were to be drawn at 5-30, so the home team had an hour in which to make the necessary sum of 61 to win. Bad luck seemed to attach itself from the first to the visitors. However, as the game proceeded Bombay were 12 runs short of the 61 they wanted to make and had but about as many minutes to make them in. Blackwell and Holland were batting and looked good for the amount. Holland, however, was run out after a few minutes' play and was succeeded by Gould. The excitement grew apace as time went on, and when there was but a minute's more play and three more runs to make it was at fever point. Time for drawing would have expired before another over could have been trundled down and the Poona captain would have been quite within his right if he had stopped the game. He, however, generously allowed another over, knowing that if only two runs were made the match would have been lost to his side. Gould scored the necessary sum and more amidst the vociferous cheering of the onlookers, and thus made the winning shot for his side. The latter part of the match was interesting all through, but this little incident, which we have dealt with below, quite set it off. Poona fought hard and well, especially Rice for the team, and their defeat was not so inglorious as defeats frequently are. We might have had a different tale to tell if all the eleven, which played at Poona, were able to play on Friday and Saturday, but it is just as well they were not, for the Bombay Gymkhana and the public would have lost seeing the best match of the season. The play of Holland and Gould for Bombay especially deserves mention. The former was in his best form and has creditably earned yet another presentation bat.

The following are the details and subjoined are the full scores:—

It was ten minutes after 11-30 when play was resumed, and Holland and Gould, the not-outs of the previous day, went in to the bowling of Lindner and Clifton. The wicket played better and run getting was comparatively easy. Both players played freely and rapidly advanced the score. When it had reached 70 Rice went on instead of Lindner, but he was severely punished, Holland hitting him for no less than three fours (boundary hits) in succession. Rice, however, had his revenge, as in his second turn Holland failed to stop the ball which, bouncing from his person into his wicket, compelled him to retire. Holland received quite an ovation as he returned to the tent, for his score was 53 earned by some capital play without a chance (3-82-53). O'Shea joined Gould, but he was compelled to retire early, as he returned to Clifton a ball he had received from him. Gould had meanwhile increased his score by seven runs (4-89-2). Blackwell followed in and likewise had a short career at the wickets. After making a couple he played a ball from Gordon, who had then relieved Rice, into the hands of Carpenter, behind the wickets (5-91-2). Gould's next partner was Macbeth. Lindner came on again instead of Clifton, but Gould played a good game, and when he had added nine more runs to the score Macbeth, who had not opened his account with the scorers, put up one from Lindner and was well held by Clifton (6-100-0). Penny now associated with Gould, who at once drove Gordon to the deep field for four and thus passed the Poona score amidst much clapping. When the two had piled on 14 runs between them, Anderson, who had come on instead of Gordon, clean bowled Gould. The latter had had a good innings for his 37, which was a most useful contribution to the score (7-141-37.) Cobbold joined Penny and at once became busy knocking Anderson's bowling all over the field. Penny, however, was disposed of by a "yorker" from Anderson when he had made nine (8-131-9). Glassbrook and Brooks followed in quick succession to Pottinger, who had relieved Lindner 9 and 10 for 131 and 132. Cobbold was not out for 13 which he had made in a very short time by some hard hitting.

The bowling was as follows:—

	Balls.	Runs.	Mds.	Wckts.
J. Lindner	120	48	13	2
P. Clifton	120	39	15	1
H. Anderson	64	16	10	2
H. Gordon	28	10	2	1
S. Rice	8	12	...	1
J. Pottinger	8	1	...	2

Poona went in for their second innings shortly before tiffin, Mainwaring and Rice taking the bowling off Holland and Yately. Mainwaring, who had been unfortunate in his first turn, was equally unlucky now, as attempting to cut a ball from Holland past the cover point he placed it in the hands of Yately at point (1-0-0). Vincent went in, and with Rice played some good cricket. The latter made some capital strokes and runs came in pretty freely. Several changes of bowling were tried and O'Shea eventually brought about a separation, clean bowling Vincent, when the score was 35 (2-35-10). The Poona captain succeeded to the vacancy, but after he had made two singles he hit up a ball from O'Shea and was caught out by Forrest (3-37-2). Lindner now joined Rice. They were not long together however, as after Rice had added two more runs to his score and the new man had placed three to his account, he was caught by Macbeth behind the wickets off Holland (4-42-3). Bush was Rice's next partner and the pair remained in for a long time. Rice hit O'Shea several times to leg for four and was once missed, by Cobbold fielding there, off a very difficult catch. A couple of overs later Rice again hit O'Shea to leg over the boundary and into the tent, which gave him six. Brooks then came on instead of O'Shea, Holland was meanwhile trundling from the pavilion end. Bush played a careful game and was badly missed several times. When 80 had been telegraphed Rice failed to play a ball from Brooks and was easily bowled. He retired with a well played 46 to his credit amidst much applause from the occupants of the scorers' tent (5-80-46). Gordon replaced him, but though he kept his wickets up for twenty five minutes, made but a single run all that time. Bush also had not added anything to his score. Nine maidens had thus been trundled down in succession and the game was naturally slow. Gordon at last put up a loose one from Holland and was caught by Cobbold fielding in the off (6-81-1). Phayre joined Bush, but they were only a few minutes together, as after the latter had increased the score to 86, he was clean bowled by Holland (7-86-10). Pottinger filled the vacancy, but the next over his partner fell to Brooks (8-86

to his credit which he had knocked up with some hard hitting (3-53-15). Blackwell joined Holland when it was just a quarter to the hour for drawing stumps. The latter hit Clifton for another quartette, but in trying to make one more single he was run out greatly to the chagrin of the sympathisers of his side. He was however greeted with a perfect ovation on returning to the tent, as he had helped to put on no less than 49 from the time he went in, 32 of which he had himself made (3-55-32). There were but 5 minutes left of play when Gould went in and 5 runs to make. It could hardly have been left to better hands to make the desired amount. Gould at once set to work and made a single, he then ran two byes, and about a minute to six there were but two more runs to make. The excitement at this moment was intense, as an over was just completed. Time would have expired during the next over, but the Poona captain allowed play to continue. It was Anderson's turn and Gould was batting. The first ball of the final over Gould blocked, but the second he drew to leg for four amidst a genuine burst of applause which came from all sides of the field. After two had been run the onlookers left their places and crowded on to the field, shouting and clapping and proclaiming the fact to the fielders and players that the desired 61 had been made and Bombay had won the match. Thus was the last match of the season closed.

The following are the full scores and the rest of the bowling analysis :—

POONA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mainwaring, b Holland	0	c Yately, b Holland	0
Rice, b Brooks	10		
Carpenter, c Yately, b Macbeth	21	b Brooks	46
Playne, b Holland	0	c Forrest, b O'Shea	2
Lindner, b Holland	7	b Brooks	0
Bush, b Yately	20	c Macbeth, b Holland	3
Gordon, run out	0	b Holland	10
Vincent, not out	15	c Cobbold, b Holland	1
Pottinger, c Holland, b O'Shea	5	b O'Shea	10
Clifton, b Yately	13	not out	0
Anderson, c Blackwell, b Holland	3	st Macbeth, b Brooks	0
Extras	3	b Holland	3
		Extras (byes, leg byes, wides, &c.)	14
Total	103	Total	89

BOMBAY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Forest, run out	1		
Yately, c Rice, b Lindner	9	b Gordon	15
Holland, c Rice, b	53	run out	23
Gould, b Anderson	37	not out	5
O'Shea, c and b Clifton	2	c Bush, b Anderson	6
Blackwell, c Carpenter, b Gordon	2	not out	0
Macbeth, c Clifton, b Lindner	0		
Penny, b Anderson	9		
Cobbold, not out	13		
Glassbrook, c Clifton, b Pottinger	0		
Brooks, b Pottinger	0		
Extras (byes, leg byes, wides, &c.)	6	Extras (byes, leg byes, wides, &c.)	5
Total	132	Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY, 2ND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Anderson	36	22	3	1
Pottinger	20	11	1	0
Gordon	32	8	3	1
Clifton	17	17	1	0

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*" a free translation of this is, Lord Cross has been delivered and has brought forth the new pension rules for the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service ; it would have been better if the midwife had strangled the little bantling at his birth, for he is uglier than his elder brother whom he has deposed.

To drop metaphor—these must be the rules to which reference was made in the overland mail of 24th June, under the heading "Bad News for the Uncovenanted" ; these new rules are unfavourable to all except to those few who obtain pensions on medical certificate after they have served 10 years, but before they have served 15 years ; the limitations imposed are excessively hard.

Meetings have been held to thank Mr. H. S. King for the trouble he has taken on behalf of the Uncovenanted Service ; these meetings are very well in their way, and no one acknowledges more than I do that Mr. King deserves the gratitude of all of us ; I speak without authority from him, but I am sure that he would be most grateful if we helped in a more substantial way. The most of us know a member of Parliament, and we should personally or by letter attack our friends and beg them to assist Mr. King by supporting him in Parliament ; the statement of our grievances, procurable at Thacker's, should be sent to our Parliamentary friends with a concise statement of our principal reques s for ameliorating them.

(1.) Pensions and furlough pay to be granted in sterling.

(2.) Favourable leave rules to be granted to all Europeans.

(3.) Service for pension to be shortened, and some portion of leave to be reckoned as service for pension.

If the Parliamentary friend be a Radical, press upon him that there should be no favoured class—that all should enjoy the furlough rules, &c., enjoyed by some—if he be a Conservative show him the justice of the cause. By doing this, every mouse can help the lion-king, the most junior officer can strengthen the hands of Mr. King, and we may reasonably hope that Lord Cross' next baby will be a remarkably fine child.—Yours, &c.,

NIL DESPERANDUM.

P.S.—It would strengthen our cause if all English papers in India would publish this.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT PAREL.

THE Amateur Theatrical Club of Parel gave a performance on Friday evening in the Parel Mechanics' Institute, inaid of the children's annual Christmas treat. The amateurs having already made a name for themselves, it was in the nature of things that there should be a very large attendance. Among those present were Mr. Jackson, C. I. E. Locomotive Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, and other officials of the Company. There was a good programme arranged for the evening, which included a comedietta "Retained for the defence," a musical "Olio," and "Betsy Baker" as a concluding farce. It will suffice to say that the pieces were well staged and the several players acquitted themselves very creditably. In the comedietta Mr. Hart made a capital Pawkins and Messrs. W. Daw and J. Mackeson each deserved much praise for their respective impersonations of Mr. DeWindsor, the soap-merchant, and Mr. Whitewash, the barrister. Mrs. Hart was very good as Miss Windsor and as Betsy Baker in the farce. Of the other amateurs who did so much to enliven the evening we must mention Miss Sarah Allen, who made a charming Mrs. Mouser. Mr. K. Johnson, as Mr. Mouser, was the right man in the right place, and filled his part with his usual success. During the evening Miss Hallams sang "Laddie," and was much applauded for her pleasurable rendition of that popular song. In the "Gale of the West" Miss Allen scored a success. Her pleasing and tuneful voice was just suited to the song. Mrs. Hart's "My bold jack Tar" was given remarkably well, and was much appreciated. We have only to add that it was entirely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Hart that the large company which met at the institute on Friday was able to enjoy so pleasant an evening.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—The pressure has decreased over Burma and Dacca and at several western stations ; it increased elsewhere. Distribution is almost unaltered, readings are highest in Malabar, lowest in the north of the Punjab, and barometric differences between those regions are considerable ; while in the East and over the Bay the pressure is very uniform. Fairly strong south westerly winds still blow on the Sind coast, and a steady, north westerly and westerly current blows over the Gangetic plain and across Bengal ; elsewhere the wind is becoming light and variable. Humidity and temperature changes are unimportant. The weather is slowly changing towards cold. West and north easterly winds will probably shortly appear in Bengal and C. P.

THE Finance committee of the India Office were, according to an up country paper, disposed to treat our late Minister of Finance very ungracefously by assigning him the pay, during his absence from India, of a Civilian on furlough, instead of half that of a Member of Council. "There seems some doubt if this ruling is technically right ; but should it prove so, the course followed in a recent and sufficiently analogous case was technically wrong. When a high official has just come with credit out of the administration of an exceptionally difficult State Department, it is surely not the time for straining a Code to his injury. The matter will probably not rest where it is."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE turret-ship Magdalla, has been taken out of the dock and placed in her position since Saturday last.

THE steamer Nadjed, 1,737 tons, Captain J. M. Reid, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday laden with a cargo of sugar, under Captain R. Collin, from Port Louis (Sept. 19).

THE steamer Energia, 2,063 tons, Captain W. E. Pope, and consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co., brought to Bombay on Friday evening last a cargo of timber from Moulmein (September 19), shipped by the Bombay-Burma Trading Co.

THE steamer Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain H. J. Moffat, arrived in Bombay on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (September 2) via Port Said and Suez, with a general cargo and coals, and the following passengers :—Lieutenant Sanlaz, Mrs. Eyres and Miss Henderson.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Imperator, 2,440 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, arrived on this her second trip to Bombay, from Singapore to China. She left Hongkong on the 11th ultimo, with a general cargo, and Mr. Hermitz and eighteen deck passengers on board, touching at Colombo and Singapore on her way. She is again loading for the ports of Trieste, Venice, &c.

THE steamer Danedin, 1,418 tons, arrived in Bombay harbour, under Captian J. P. Cumming, on Friday evening laden with a cargo of 2,480 tons, of coals, as per orders from Fenarth, which she cleared on the 2nd September.

THE voyage out of the Dun Edin was as uneventful as those of the other vessels that have arrived in Bombay of late. She experienced fine weather and had altogether a pleasant passage, but for an incident that occurred on the 11th instant. At 6 p.m. on the day in question while she was at sea in latitude 35-36 N, longitude 11-39 E. about nineteen miles from the Coast of Africa or near the Island of Pantellaria, she spied ship of Greek nationality which evidently appeared to be in distress and two boats lying along side of her loaden with luggage and man and ostenbibly in an attitude of quitting the ship. Neither the ship nor the boats send up any distress-signal, but the inmates of the latter sung out to the Dun Edin and hailed her to approach and render them assistance. The latter vessel at once repaired to the scene and picking up the men (who were seven in number, including the Captain) who were all Greeks, hauled the boats up aboard ship. This done, the steamer proceeded on her way to Bombay as no assistance rendered it was found, could save the ship which was sinking, and which did go down shortly after the Dun Edin had passed by. Nothing could be got out of the saved crew on account of their dialect as to the cause of the accident that had disabled the ship. The only thing says the chief officer of the steamer, they were able to glean was that the "Aios Diony Sisa—for that was the name of the foundered vessel—of Galaxi, a vessel of about 200 tons had started from Nice and was making for Tagonrog in Russia in ballast. The unfortunate crew remained on board the Britisher till they arrived at Valetto in Malta, where they were landed of their own accord in their own boats, and that the Dun Edin on her voyage, arrived in this port on Friday evening last.

THE steamer Sumatra.—This pilgrim steamer belonging to Messrs. Haji Cassum & Co., arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday morning with 414 pilgrims onboard from Jeddah, which she left on the 18th ult. She called during her voyage which does not appear to have been unmarred by casualties—about fifteen in number. At Aden and Karachi, at which later port she landed a compliment of 600 pilgrims.

THOUGH the Sumatra had not such a bad time of it during this her return voyage as during the last one, still what with the natural habits of the passengers that were on board, what with the largeness of their number, and what with the number of deaths that occurred in the fifteen days' voyage, the passage was not the most agreeable. Of course, one cannot expect much of agreeableness in a pilgrim-ship, still apart from their natural instincts of cleanliness, the condition of the pilgrims returning from *Haj* is comparatively much worse of than that in which they present themselves when on their way to the holy city—dirty, half-clad, foodless and in some cases penniless. But the position of those, in whose charge these have been placed for the nonce, becomes more trying, when in spite of prostration through illness they refuse to take medicine which is taken to their very mouths by the medical man on board. And such was the case during this voyage. In spite of their malady and in spite of the coercion which very time were offered medicine some of them obstinately refused to take any. The consequence was that thirteen deaths took place—from small pox, fever, diarrhœa and other natural causes. During her outward voyage the Sumatra had been placed in quarantine at Kamran, whence she cleared after she had been disinfected. Although she did not touch at this port on her way back she was obliged to remain in quarantine for some time before the port doctor found it safe for her nearing the port of Kurrachee. Three cases of small-pox occurred while she was at Kurrachee, out of which one proved fatal. On her arrival in Bombay the day before yesterday, she was put in the quarantine ground. Before being examined by the port-doctor, she was admitted inside the harbour. There has been nothing else extraordinary in the voyage of this pilgrim-ship as regards weather or sea—both which elements were favourable to her progress onward.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1ST OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Europa	1402	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Govino	1454	J. K. Brotherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hampstead	1447	E. Jones	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Singapore	2401	G. Parodi	K	F. Bezzoni.
,, Morton Hall	2056	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates.
,, Eastbourne	1309	J. Watson	N	Boyts Craig & Co
,, Etolia	2014	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara	1738	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nedjed	1737	J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.
,, Clan Munro	1437	Jones	Iola	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Energia (s)	Pope	Moulmein, Sept. 19.
	Aston Hall (s)	Moffat	Liverpool, Sept. 2.
	Dunedin (s)	Cumming	Penarth, Sept. 2.
Oct. 1	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Hongkong, Sept. 11.
	Sumatra (s)	Breese	Jeddah, Sept. 18.
	Nevasa (s)	Whittard	Calcutta, Sept. 13.
2	Akbar (s)	Collin	Mauritius, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Aden, H. & Jeddah.
	Ancona (s)	Webber	China & Australia.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
2	Nedjed (s)	Reid	Dunkirk.
	John O'Gaunt, (bq)	Powles	Chittagong.

The following vessels have commenced to load since Saturday last :—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Sumatra, for Aden, H and Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Star of Greece	Herro ver	London, June 29.
	City of Venice	Moffit	Liverpool, Aug. 25.
	Bengal	Andrews	London, Aug. 25.
	Putiala	Smith	Singapore, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—Steamers Goalpara and Huntingdon. Ship Jacob E. Ridgeway.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
28	Umvoti	.....	Calcutta.
27	Goa	.....	Calcutta.
28	Scindia	.....	Negapatam.
	Clive	.....	Calcutta.
29	Sirsa	.....	Rangoon.
	C. Drummond	.....	Glasgow.
	Naronta	.....	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
28	Stella	.....	Calcutta.
	Goa	.....	Bombay.
29	Scindia	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morton Hall (s), 105 bales wool, N Lallji ; 127 bales linseed, Bunsy Rags, B Gopalji ; 43 bales hemp, L Jakhee ; 2,500 cwts wheat, G Kessowji, 40 bales wool, M Rahimji.

Etalin (s), 30 bales wool, H Coorji.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat (s), 397 cwts gingellyseed, G Dwarkadas.

Korbella (s), 3,001 cwts linseed The Bombay Company, Limited.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nedjed (s), 315 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Errant (s), 50 cwts gum, F Harst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Morton Hall (s), 1,500 cwts castor seed and 1,250 cwts mours seed, Lang Moir and Co ; 708 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co.

Persia (s), 4,000 cwts linseed, Pannett and Co ; 300 cwts cummin seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra (s), 90 cwts sandalwood, Meiffre Nevau and Co, 1,000 cwts mustard seed, E Cadarbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Hancock, Lt. Col., Bo. Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajkote.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Peagres, Capt., Bo., R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Smith, Lt., Bo., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Auger.
Saules, Lt., Bo., 16th B. I., from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER, 28.

Chapman, Lt., Bo., Rl. Dub. Fusr, off leave, to Poona.
Bromilo, Lt., Bo., 2nd R. Dub. Fus., off leave, to Poona.
Leslkiner, Lt., Bo., R. H. A., off leave, to Poona.
Hancock, Lt. Col., Bo. Staff Corps, off leave, to Rajkote.
Twemlow, Lt., Col., Bo., R. E., on duty to Simla.

OCTOBER, 1.

Grant, Col., Mad., 33rd M. I., on leave to England.
Vibart, Col., Bl., 15th Cav., on furlough, to England.
Saules, Lt., Bo., 16th B. I., from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1887.

1. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in as early as possible rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No arms or accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

2. There will be drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 5th instant, from 9 to 10 p. m. Manual Firing and bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers ; squad drill for Recruits.

3. No. 2546 Vol. F. Nolan, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is are notified :—

4. There will be riding school for Recruits next Wednesday, the 5th instant, and next Saturday, the 8th instant at 7 a.m. All are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS.

By Major G. W. Houghton, Commandant, Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, October 3rd, 1887.

Parades for the current week.

1. There will be general parades of the Battery on Wednesday morning, at 7 p.m., and on Saturday afternoon, at 5 p. m. in rear of the Town Hall, for Squad Drill. Uniform to be worn at Saturday's parade with forage caps.

2. There will be gun drill for recruits on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m., and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, at 5 p. m., in the Arsenal Compound.

3. Class firing for recruits will commence at the Colaba range on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 p. m.

4. Sergeant W. Tate is granted one month's leave of absence from the 2nd instant.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery :—No. 85, Gunner T. R. Rean ; No. 86, Gunner H. M. Sinclair ; and No. 87, Gunner W. C. Keith.

By Order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 30th September 1887.

H R H the C in-C is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal Staff with effect from the 30th Aug 1887 :—

Capt C T E Metcalfe, 4th Bn Rifle Bde, to Offte as A D C.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Personal Staff—Lieut C G Carnegy, SC, Wing, Officer, 21st Bo I, to Offte as A D C to Major Genl Edwardes, CB, Comdg N D.

3rd Bo I—Lieut C F T Murray, SC, attached to the 9th Bo I, to be Wing Officer.

23rd Bo L I—Lieut W L Conran, Offg Wing Officer.

25th Bo L I—Lieut M W Baugh, SC, (Wing Officer, 22nd Bo I), Offg Wing Officer and Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Welch appointed Wing Comdr.

Under instructions received from H Gds, W O, G O C, No 422 of 9th instant, is hereby cancelled.

Major A B Stafford, No 1-1 Western Dn, will now accompany his Battery to Bombay.

Under instructions received from India Headquarters it is intimated that :—

Lieut-Col and Col F W Ward, RA, has been appointed to Comd the R A, Oudh Dn.

Lieut-Col and Col W T Budgen, RA, has been appointed to Comd the R A Sind Dist.

Lieut P de S Burney, RA, has been transferred from A-2 to F-2 RA, vice Lieut C A Muspratt-Williams, appointed to the Ordnance Dept.

With reference to G O G, No 486 of the 27th instant, Major Genl S de B Edwardes, CB, is posted to the N Dn.

With reference to G O C, No 451 of the 23rd Sept 1887, Hony Lieut and Sub-Inspr of Army Schools, George Ruggles will proceed to England.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to Australia with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

7th Dn Gds—Hony Lieut and Brigade Major L Cunningham, for 12 days, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd E Y Regt—Capt C F Harrison, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Lance Fus—Lieut C F Randolph, to remain in England from 18th Sept to 5th Dec 1887, on medical certificate.

Army Vety Dept—Vety Surgn A J Haslam, to remain in England from 5th Sept to 24th Nov 1887, on medical certificate.

In G O C, No 369 of 5th Aug 1887, the date of the commencement of the leave granted to Lieut F R McC de Batts, RA, is altered from 31st July 1887 to 3rd Aug 1887, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Meerji Luckmidas vs Manekbaï, widow of Gullianchund Manekchund—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gunnooji vs Sawlaram Gunnooji—In person.

123-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hormusji Curetji Dubash vs Sonabai and others—Manaklal and D, and Pestonji and R.

201-87—J C Cama—Buchoobai and others vs Nusserwanji Byramji Fakirji and others—Bomonji and H, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

327-87—Khunderao M—Sadanund Shrikrishnaji vs Gooulbhai Moolchund.

330-87—Payne, G and S—Walji Poonja and others vs H G Dumbell.

333-87—Payne, G and S—Parwatibai vs Mahadeo Shamboo.

336-87—In person, a pauper—Kharsedji Burjorji Mistry vs Hansa Toowa and others.

Long Causes.

138-87—Nanu and H—Dhunjibhoy Pestonji Metha vs Peeroo Virji—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

256-87—In person—Padmanath Luxmonji vs Ramcrishna Ballal and others—R S Kipsey.

542-86—Hore, C and B—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Abdul Sumad Khan—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Cadurbux Abdulla and another vs Soolaman Salaodan Turkus and others—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

554-86—Kulji B E—Meliee Makoond and another vs Pur manundas Jewandas and others—Little, S, F and N, and Tobin and B—Part heard.

THEATRICAL ASSAULT CASE AT MURREE.

THE Murree correspondent of the Lahore paper writes on the 23rd instant :—

"The topic of the day is not unnaturally the Ross Tower's Company theatrical assault case. The facts of this purely Anglo-Indian case are said to be briefly these. The Company produced on Monday, the 19th instant, the well-known opera. The Mikado in which a certain young officer, a distinguished amateur, took part. A few other officers in the station wished only, it is said, to make a friendly diversion in his favour after the performance. Miss Ross Tower's business manager, Mr. W. Vaughan, mistaking their object, unfortunately struck one of the officers. Miss Towers then appeared on the scene not inappropriately costumed as the vengeful Katisha, and doubtless, carried away by the role she had just been acting, wherein she had been baulked of her revenge on the perjured Koko, assaulted another officer. From all I can gather, these assaults having been committed in the presence of subordinates, the assaulted officers appear to have behaved with great moderation. The Commandant here has interdicted Miss Towers from playing at any regimental theatres in his command, and has forbidden the attendance of the military at any of her performances at the Station Theatre, although it is not likely any more such will be given."

THE THAKORE SAHIB OF LIMRI IN AMERICA.

THE visit of the Thakore Sahib of Limri has caused a good deal of excitement in social circles in the United States, and the newspaper accounts of his arrival in New York are garnished with long arrays of head-lines, such as the following, "A Real Indian Prince to call on President Cleveland" "Prince Limri gives us a call," "America welcomes him." The following account appears in the *New York World* :—

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Limri, K C.I.E., one of the Indian Princes, arrived from Liverpool on the White Star steamer Adriatic. He is travelling incognito as Sir Jasratsinghjee, and is accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. T. R. Bridgewater, and suite. He is the first Indian Prince who has crossed the Atlantic and visited this country. On this way over the ocean he wore his oriental roses, but when the steamer landed he attired himself in the English regulation garments with the exception of his headgear, which was a turban. He was met at the pier by carriages and with his entire suite conveyed to the Brevoort House. The Prince is about the medium height, slender and good looking. His complexion is rather dusky and he wears a short clipped beard. His Highness spent some time in England eleven years ago when he was a minor, and received an English education in India and speaks the language perfective. He has been attending the Jubilee as a representative of the Princes of Kattyawar to offer to Her Majesty their loyal and hearty congratulations. He has been decorated by Her Majesty and wears the order of the Indian Empire, the Jubilee medal and Her Majesty's minature. His Highness proposes visiting all the great American cities and places of interest, but will first of all leave for Washington to pay his respects to the President. He will afterwards go northwards and there visit Canada before leaving for the far West Should His Highness return to his home in India, via San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean he will be the first Indian Prince to have circumnavigated the world.

TWO ESTIMATES OF MR. BALFOUR.

HERE are two estimates of Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary. The first is from the Radical *Pall Mall Gazette*. In an article headed the "Rising and the Setting Star," in which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are contrasted, Mr. Stead's journal writes :—

It is a pleasure to turn from the melancholy spectacle of the decadence of a disappointed politician to the bright prospect of Mr. Balfour's future. No one can accuse us of sympathizing with the political views of the Irish Secretary. We believe him to be utterly mistaken in his diagnosis of the Irish question, and as utterly in the wrong in the specifics on which he relies in his treatment. But Mr. Balfour is emphatically "straight." He is not a trickster, or a traitor, or a trimmer. His line is clear, well-defined, and unmistakeable. He sticks to it like a man, and although the protests against his police are justifiably strong they are the protests arising from a distinct division of view, and carry with them no reflection upon the honesty, the integrity, and the disinterested patriotism of the man. Mr. Balfour has the misfortune to have a somewhat irritating manner. His speech implies a supercilliousness utterly foreign to his nature, and a certain delicacy of physique gives an appearance of effeminacy which does him wrong. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, which are made the most of by the Irish caricaturists and lampooners, Mr. Balfour has achieved a distinct success in the House this Session. To begin with he has survived. The work which we feared would crush him seems really to have given him fresh vigour. He had a hateful task to perform, but he did it on the whole fairly well. He is no longer derided. His appointment of Colonel King-Harman was a mistake, excepting from one point of view. If Mr. Balfour wanted a foil as well as a "sub," he unquestionably found one when he made the worst possible appointment to the post of Under-Secretary. As a debater he has steadily improved. He is now second only to Mr. Goschen on the ministerial bench as a speaker, and he has displayed an industry and an adroitness in conducting his Bills through the House of which few believed him capable. He has courage, courtesy, consistency, and culture. If his life is spared, and his natural indolence scourged out of him by the beneficent Fates, he will form in many respects an almost ideal leader for the Conservative party.

Here is the second estimate :—

Briefly, and without fear of refutation, it may be said that Mr. Balfour is absolutely the worst Minister in high office within the memory of the living generation. He must indeed be a man of supreme ability and force of character who could carry the dragging weight of Mr. Balfour's manner. Mr. Disraeli, was like the great painter Wierts : he loved to mingle with the greater efforts of his genius some fantastic artistic jokes. Thus, Mr. Disraeli, having chuckled over his flash of humour in making Mr. Cavendish Bentinck Judge-Advocate General, made Mr. James Lowther Secretary for Ireland. This was in much less critical times, and was regarded when seriously taken, as an affront to Ireland. But Mr. Lowther, compared with the acquired reputation of Mr. Balfour, would be regarded as quite a capable and popular Chief Secretary. In the fluttering moments of the approaching dissolution of Lord Salisbury's last Government Sir W. Hart Dyke was made Chief Secretary. But that was merely a matter of convenience, and of a curious sense prevailing in high Conservative ranks that "something must be done for Dyke"—a conviction that has recently led to his having the care of national education committed to him, just as if it were the paving of a parish. Sir William Dyke is not a man of supreme ability or proved capacity. But he, too, would be preferable to Mr. Balfour as the Irish Secretary.

Readers of the Parliamentary reports will gain some idea of Mr. Balfour's striking incapacity for the post he fills. But it is only *habitues* of the House that can fully realise his almost grotesque unfitness. It is a truism to say that manner is of singular influence in the House of Commons. It is, indeed, sometimes superior to the claims of matter. More especially in dealing with an excitable and sensitive people like the Irish, manner is of prime importance. For an Irish Secretary the silken glove is almost as essential as the iron hand. Mr. Balfour's manner towards the representatives of the Irish people in the House of Commons is studiously offensive. He begins by smacking them in the face by way of calling their attention to what he is about to say. Everyone has heard how he has introduced the innovation of deferring his arrival till questions are over, remitting the duty of answering those addressed to him to Colonel King-Harman who is peculiarly unpalatable to the Irish members. When compelled to speak he assumes a snapping, aggravating tone, and when unable to make out the semblance of a case he scolds individual members on the others side. Had Mr. Balfour been born of the commonalty he might perhaps have got into Parliament if he had earned enough money conveniently to occupy the position. But he would never have emerged from the obscurity of the back benches. That he should be a Cabinet Minister, a Privy Councillor, the practical Governor of Ireland, is one of the advantages the country owes, *inter alia*, to "our old nobility."

A CASE recently occurred in which the Senior Medical Officer, Station Hospital, Rangoon, issued champagne to a private of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, who was suffering from abscess of the liver and was unable to retain any other stimulant. The Examiner of Medical Accounts, however, disallowed this item, and retrenched the Senior Medical Officer to the extent of Rs. 16-8-0, as the article in question was not allowed in such cases. Against this the Senior Medical Officer protested, and pointed out that champagne was given to the man after consultation with the three Medical Officers of the Hospital, and that by its use the patient's life was prolonged and much suffering alleviated. He was strongly supported by the Surgeon-General H. M.'s Forces and the Major-General Commanding Burma Division ; and Government, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, have sanctioned the issue of the champagne that was disallowed.

IMPORTANT TURF DECISION.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to an up-country paper says :—"No more important Decision, has been given of late years by the Calcutta Turf Club than one just promulgated in a case recently referred from an up-country Sky-Race Meeting. Stewards of small meetings in India are of necessity not always of ripe experience and knowledge ; and though their intentions may be of the best, it would undoubtedly be investing them with excessive power if their decisions on points of fact could not be appealed against. In the present case the Calcutta Turf Club Stewards on the facts being referred to them on appeal took the whole matter out of the hands of the local stewards, and on the evidence have 'annulled and revoked,' their decision, and by this action entirely exonerated from all blame a sporting officer who since his arrival in India last January has won 20 races out of 28 mounts. To use their own words 'The Calcutta Turf Club cast no reflection whatever upon the—Sky stewards who, they consider, act in perfect good faith but in a matter unusually difficult to decide made an error of judgment in relying too much upon the apparent, testimon of their eyesight as it determined the fact to them in the first flush of the event ; and in failing to make proper allowance for the perfect possibilities of the explanation tendered and the extreme improbability of the correctness of any other explanation."

JAY GOULD'S GRANDCHILD.

THE American papers contain graphic descriptions of the extremely luxurious surroundings in which a grandchild of Jay Gould's, the "Railroad King," found himself, as one writer puts it, on making his debut on the stage of existence. This is what the *New York World* has to say about it :—

Taken all in all, Baby Gould is pretty well provided for. Not only has he chosen a very pretty and lovable young girl to be his mamma, but he has also chosen extremely well for his age, as far as money and comfortable surroundings go. In other words, he has born himself well.

Young Jay still occupies the same apartments as his mother. The suit is one of three rooms, dressing-room, bathroom and bedroom. The bathroom is of pure white marble, fitted up with solid silver faucets and trimmings. The bedroom, which may be considered his only portion, is a grand, big room, done up in old gold and crimson. The walls are finished with fluted old-gold silk, gathered in the centre on each side with a big rosette of crimson. There are no pictures on the walls, but all about stand easels with favourite oils and etchings. The carpet is one specially woven, and has for a design a big medallion which carries out the tones of gold and crimson. The bedstead, the dressing-case and the wardrobe are of carved ebony, but the chairs are done in different shades of delicate silk. The bed is made up in hemstitched linen, with a plain white Marseilles spread over all. There is no lace or frills about the bed except on the robe of the girl mother, and on a gorgeous night-robe case at the foot.

Opposite these rooms and connecting with them are three similar ones belonging to the young father, the main difference being that they are done in old blue instead of the warmer colours, and are more masculine in style. With these the baby has so far had little to do, save as his wandering eyes have fallen on them from the safety of his grandma Steele's loving arms. His bed, as said before, is by his mother's side, and is, in truth, a bassinet, the like of which Grandpa Gould was determined should never be seen. It is in the exact shape of a sea-shell, but instead of being in wicker, like some we see here, carries the simile of the shell still further by being made of mother-of-pearl. The legs and handles of this bassinet are of solid gold, and it is lined with amber satin. Over the hood and falling to the floor is a drapery—a rare old lace flounce, lined with amber satin and tied with amber ribbons. This gorgeous affair was a special order from Paris by the complaisant grandfather.

Another amber couch is that on which Mrs. Gould spends a portion of her day at present, and it is while lying on this that the interesting invalid receives the few friends she is permitted to see. It is a gorgeous invalids couch, and can be raised and lowered and tipped in any position. When Mamma Steele and the nurse put down their one foot that the dissipation of the day is over, this is wheeled to the side of the bed, raised to the same height and the transition is thus easily accomplished. At the foot of the bed there is another remarkable bit of furnishing, a white polar bear rug, said to be the largest of the kind in the country. It is certainly a tremendous thing, and the huge head, mounted nearly two feet in height, reserves for a footstool. The head is given a particularly alert and ferocious look by the ears, which stand erect and are tipped with gleaming silver.

Naturally, one of the first inquiries made by Mrs. Gould's personal friends is for the "baby clothes." These are gladly shown, but, as often as not, the maid is told first to open the wardrobe and show the exquisite negligee that hang there waiting for the charming and idle hours of convalescence. One of these gowns which so delight the heart of the frivol-loving young matron is a delicate yellow gown elaborately trimmed with valenciennes lace, while another is of that most trying of shades, the deepest of all deep orange. There are also a number of pink and blue slips, with little lace overgowns ; but the real beauty of the collection is of pistache green. The front of this gown is of net to match, heavily embroidered in silver thistles.

The boy's layette cannot with truth be classed as extravagant. With all her youth Edith Kingdon Gould has a very level head of her own, and she has argued that while it is all very well for a baby to have whole wagonloads it is not good sense to load him down and make him uncomfortable with too-too fine clothes. All his flannels the deft fingers of the one who loves him best have made, and she has done it with remarkable patience and good taste. The embroidery is simple but artistic to a degree. The skirts and slips are all of soft linen, the finest, thinnest that can be found, and were made wholly by hand by a French gentlewoman who lives in Brooklyn. There is some lace, which is quite as it should be, but the majority of the garments depend upon the perfection of the hand-run tucks and

HOW FORTUNES WERE MADE A CENTURY AGO.

Mr. R. C. Sterndale is contributing to the *Indian Daily News*, a series of papers on "Old Calcutta and Calcutta Folks." The following shows how fortunes were acquired in the "good old days" of John Company :—

In an old letter from one of the old magnates of Leadenhall Street to a gentleman, who solicited a writership for his son, he says—"A writership is a greater matter than you seem to think. Our writers go out to Bengal on small salaries : they seldom rise above two to three hundred pounds at most : yet so great are their chances in India that they come home at forty or less with great fortunes, to be counted in hundreds or thousands of pounds." The records of the Company give us some insight into the manner in which these immense fortunes were acquired. One source of gain was in pulling down and setting up the puppet Nawabs who succeeded Sooraj-ood-Dowlah. The fact that that king-making was so profitable an amusement was not without its influence upon the many changes that took place in the Nizamut. For instance, at the accession of Meer Jaffir, amongst other large sums distributed, we find that Mr. Richard Becher received £27,000 while Messrs. Boddam, Pearkes, Frankland, Collet, Amyatt, and Muckett obtained £11,366-15 each. Yet, we find it recorded upon Mr. Becher's tombstone in South Part Street burial-ground, "Sacred to the memory of an honest man." Doubtless "they were all honourable men." At the revolution in favour of Meer Cassim Ally, Mr. John Zephaniah Holwell obtained £30,937, and Mr. William Sumner £28,000; and at the accession of Nazim-ood-dowlah, Samuel Middleton pocketed £14,291, and Messrs. Playdell and Gray £11,666-15 each. Mahomed Reza Khan complained to the Government that the Nawab had, through gentle compulsion, to make presents to Messrs. Johnstone, Leycester, Senior, and Middleton, amounting to sixty-two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, while he himself had been obliged to pay to the same gentlemen four-and-three-quarter lakhs.

Mr. Sykes, when Chief at Cossimbazar, observes, with reference to two of these persons, Leycester and Gray—"Mr. Leycester, who was one of the deputation, found means to procure in three weeks as ample a fortune as would satisfy any moderate man after a service of as many years;" while Mr. Gray, as a traveller through the city, contrived in a few hours to get from His Excellency 25,000 rupees for future imaginary negative services; and, apparently in answer to some insinuation as to his own honesty, he says—"It is, I presume, from these circumstances that these gentlemen have formed their notions of my advantages. They have measured my corn by their own bushel." These two gentlemen do not on the whole appear to have been exemplary characters, for Mr. Gray was the official who was constantly engaged in acrimonious disputes with Lord Clive, while Mr. Leycester on one occasion abandoned his post at Dacca, with a considerable amount of the Company's treasure and merchandise, through uncommon timidity and the great weakness of his nerves, on its being threatened by a rabble of *faksers*; although, as a proof that the danger was imaginary, Clive relates that "old Mr. Delaporte quietly smoked his pipe in the factory an four-and-a-half after Mr. Leycester had forsaken it, and then found leisure to carry off all his effects without any molestation from the enemy."

Of course, this was only one way in which these old worthies acquired their wealth, and it appears to have been peculiarly prevalent in Bengal, for we find the Court writing—"With respect to the advantages of the Company's servants, we would have gentlemen look back to any period before the capture of Calcutta, and turn their attention to our other settlements. They will then find that our service never did, nor ever was meant to allow sudden affluence or immense fortunes to every man employed therein. A moderate independence was the reward of many years' service. Succession was slow, and the rank of Counsellor was rarely attained before the age of thirty, but donations first, and then inland trade, shortened the path to riches." The steps taken by the Directors to curtail their servants' irregular gains were, as might be expected, strongly resented by them, and were, the Council report, "so contrary to the views and interests of many of their servants placed in the highest stations, and entrusted with the most weighty employments of this Presidency, that they have thought proper to resign the service; the opulent fortunes they have acquired, and the steps we are taking to prevent so sudden a growth of wealth at the expense of the Company and the national character, will sufficiently declare the motives of their conduct and ours." These resignations caused several vacancies in the Council, and these "could not be filled by junior servants next in succession, the corruption that prevailed in the Government having descended to the lower classes, and a Council composed of these would have frustrated every attempt to effect the general reformation so essential to the success and permanency of the reforma."

The legitimate gains of the Company's servants arose mainly from private trade, and this necessarily resulted in great abuses. Their regular salaries were altogether insufficient and insignificent, as will appear from the following scale:—Mr. Roger Drake, the Governor, was paid £200 per annum; Manningham, Frankland, Collett, Amyat, Becher, and other seniors, £40; Scrafton, Ellis, and other junior merchants, £30; factors, £15; writers, £5; doctors, doctors, £36; and chaplains, £50; salary and £50 gratuity. Military salaries were pretty much on a par with the civil, for though their pay, when calculated in monthly sums of rupees appears higher than that of the civil servants, they had not the same advantages and opportunities for acquiring wealth. In fact, in an old order of the Court of Directors, it is set forth that "any military officer who may be proved summarily to have been engaged in any mercantile or commercial speculation whatsoever shall be deemed incapable of serving and shall be forthwith suspended and sent to Europe, with a recommendation to the Hon. the Court of Directors that he be dismissed from their army."

DOGS OF CENTRAL INDIA.

A correspondent gives the following description of Central Indian dogs in the *Stock-Keeper* :—

The "Bunjara," a dog of from 24 inches to 28 inches in height at shoulder, is, beyond description, the most ferocious of all breeds of dogs that I have ever known. He is, like his master, a born villain; no coaxing or blandishments avail with him—he will tear and rend his best friend, and will devour his "sisters, his cousins, or his aunts" with impunity. I say like his master, as the only persons who own "Bunjaras" are the criminal tribes, and principally the "Bunjara" tribe." Now the "Bunjara" people, by their caste, are born rogues and vagabonds, and the more evil they can do, the more wrongs they can commit, the softer their bed and the more pleasurable their life in Valhalla when they die, which many say they seldom do—*naturally*. The "Bunjara" dog is like this, only more so. He is a cunning fox, an insatiable hater, a consummate villain; yet he has some good points. He can and will hold out to the last gasp, he never tires, and to one and only one does he ever give his allegiance, and to him he sticks. Of women he is a despiser, regarding them like his master does—only as a "means to an end." In colour he is dark brown or gray, shading to black; his coat is close, like a mastiff's, but tufted on the elbows and hocks, and feathered down inside of forelegs; his tail is carried low, except when excited, and has a good deal of brush, especially at tip; his ears are flat to the head, and only slightly raised on occasion. He is used exclusively for hunting, and only by natives—never by Europeans. The "Polygar" is a larger dog than the "Bunjara," standing from 27 inches to 31 inches at shoulder; he is not so ferocious either, but has equally good pluck, and never gives in alive. In colour he is bluish-gray or dark gray; he is almost bare of hair, except on his head, which is covered with a fine coat, as sleek and soft as a mole's. He has bristles all over his body, like a pig; and in fact, his skin much resembles that of a dark-coloured pig. His tail is fine like a greyhounds and he has more or less of greyhound ears. For hunting purposes, and as a guard he is excellent, and more reliable than the "Bunjara," not having such a spice of the devil in him. He is used both by natives and Europeans, and principally for hunting a tiger and panther. He is most faithful to his master, and capable of being trained to many useful purposes. There is another breed of dogs which combines the blood of all and sundry. He seems to have got the character of a very bad fellow, for, if you want to annoy a man, you cannot do it better than by calling his dog a "Junglee dog." In many cases his tail is long, fine, and curled like a coil of rope; in some he is, like the Maltese minna. A man I knew had a little English terrier, and also tied up in his hut a "Bunjara." One day a shikari from up country reviled the terrier. "Ha! ha!" said he, "Junglee, Junglee dog." "Ho! ho!" said Bunjara man. "Ho! ho! You wait." He darted in and fetched the "Bunjara," who immediately set on the shikari with the utmost ferocity. This man for years had the marks of the struggle on that part of his economy which, as Uncle Toby says (for also his servant, I forget which at this moment), "modesty forbids me to mention before ladies." Having been at last torn from his human victim, he set on to, and in five seconds killed the terrier, the cause of all the row; which having done, he bolted with him in his mouth out of the village and into the jungle, never to return.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT strongly recommended as a substitute "for a dip in the sea" and a sniff of the briny." Rs. 1-4. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.]

FLOODS AT PATIALA.

Patiala has been visited by serious floods, which have inundated a large tract of country and done much damage to life and property. Hundreds of people have been rendered houseless, but the State authorities have come to their assistance and placed tents at their disposal and also provided them with food. The following account of the visitation, it is almost unnecessary to say, is the work of a native correspondent :—

Patiala has been one of the scenes of God's wrath this year. It was subjected to four different calamities one after the other. First of all there prevailed the autumnal fever, which raged in the city with all its fury and mortality. Then the dreadful cholera paid its frightful visit and made many its victims. While these were devastating the city, the God Indra from above showed his indignation and ordered his clouds to pour down their contents for two full days in tremendous and furious showers. During these two days the citizens remained closed in their houses, and a great many buildings fell down. Then came the last—the worst of all the above—the great flood. It was seven in the evening on Monday last when the water was seen moving onward in one sheet on the north side of the city near the railway station. News had been received that morning that a fatal accident has occurred to the down Calcutta mail near Banjara station on account of the sudden floods, and that the rail road between Rajpura and Patiala was washed away for two miles. But no one expected that the water, which had already done so much mischief, would repeat its ravages at Patiala. No precautionary measures were therefore taken. But at 9 p.m., the water burst into the canal that runs below the city, and an hour or so afterwards it surrounded the whole city which it rushed into from several sides. The inhabitants were then taken by surprise, and little time was left to them to escape. The water continued to increase in its volume and velocity, and the night being dark, great confusion prevailed. Then began the work of destruction.

Street after street and market after market fell down before the fury of the waters. Many perished while making attempts to save themselves and their property; many were swept away and many were buried underneath the falling buildings.

It was a most horrible scene to witness in what way the people were struggling to save their lives. It was believed for a time that the end of the world had approached, or that a second deluge had engulfed them. All those quarters of the city which laid low were submerged, and in some places the water rose two stages high. The Maharaja's palace with its immediate surroundings on high ground were to be observed as a lotus in an ocean. By the morning the ruin was complete, and before 12 o'clock on Tuesday the water began to subside. Hundreds of lives were lost and many thousands worth] of buildings and property were destroyed within twelve hours.

During these perilous hours the authorities in the city were not negligent of their duty. No sooner the first news of the approach of water reached the President of the Council, then he left his bungalow at 9 p.m., and was the first to prepare himself for the emergency. He remained the whole night going from one place to another at the risk of his own safety to render every help possible to the people that has fallen in the calamity. Elephants were sent, means of floating were despatched, and all sorts of measures were adopted to save strugglers from drowning or being buried. Food was supplied and every comfort afforded to the poor sufferers.

For about twenty hours great consternation prevailed; cries for help, shrieks and groaning of the dying and drowning were heard all around.

The state of the city is undoubtedly most deplorable. But it now behoves the State to open its charitable fund and liberally give relief aid to the sufferers. As the poor people have suffered more than the others, prompt measures ought to be adopted to relieve them of their difficulties. It is heard that a lakh of rupees has been granted by the State for this relief fund and for the construction of some permanent works to check the water in future, but considering the amount of the lost and the number of the sufferers together with the magnitude of the work, the money sanctioned is inadequate.

The Patiala mails were stopped for two days on account of the breaks in the roads and those of the Nabha for one.

THE WAR OFFICE TO BE REORGANIZED.

During the discussion on the Army Votes in the House of Commons, Mr. Stanhope made his promised statement with regard to the changes about to be made in the administration of the War Office—a statement which is the natural outcome of the several Committees and Commissions which have lately examined and condemned the system at present in vogue at the War Office.

"First," and Mr. Stanhope, "we propose to hand over to the military departments, subject only to financial control and to the supervision of the Secretary of State, the administration of all the executive duties of the army at headquarters. We hope to fix upon each military head of a department full responsibility for that branch of the service which he controls. Secondly, we propose to separate altogether the inspection of manufactured articles from manufacture. And, thirdly, we desire to establish the complete control of the financial department over all the branches of the War Office."

The immediate effect of the changes contemplated by Mr. Stanhope as described by the *Times* will be the abolition of two important offices and the redistribution of the duties and responsibilities of several others. The offices abolished will be those of the Surveyor-General of Ordnance and the Director of Supply and Transport. The Surveyor-General of Ordnance is at present a sort of subordinate Secretary for War, having especial control of the Director of Artillery and of the heads of the commissariat, the contracts, the clothing, and the fortifications and barracks department. Under the new scheme his responsibility will be transferred to the Secretary of State and the Financial Secretary, and the several departments controlled by him will be otherwise distributed. The duties of the Director of supply and Transport will be transferred to the Quartermaster-General, and his financial responsibility will be assumed by the financial department of the War Office.

The ground being thus cleared by the abolition of superfluous offices, we now come to the reorganization of the offices which remain. For this purpose Mr. Stanhope first divides the War Office into two great branches—the military and civil. The Commander-in-Chief, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, remains at the head of the military branch. His immediate subordinates will be five in number—the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-master-General, the Director of Artillery, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Military Secretary. The Adjutant-General, as Deputy of the Commander-in-Chief, will be responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and will control all the departments of the national forces including the Pay and Intelligence Departments. The Quartermaster-General will, in addition to his present duties, be charged with complete responsibility for transport and commissariat in pdace and war. The Commissariat department will thus in time be completely transforme from a civilian into a military department. The Director-General of Artillery will henceforth be relieved of all responsibility for the manufacture of stores. The manufacturing department will in future be conducted as far as possible on a commercial basis. "The best rule," said Mr. Stanhope, "will be to select the best man who can be obtained for the particular post, whether he be a soldier or a civilian." The Director of Artillery will retain all the duties connected with the approval of designs, and he will hold and will be responsible for the inspection of all armaments and warlike stores, but he will no longer have anything to do with their manufacture. He will be subject to the financial control of the War Office, but in respect of his specific duties his responsibility will be undivided and complete. The Inspector-General, in like manner, will be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief for the specific duties of his post and subject to the War Office in financial matters. The Military Secretary will, as at present, control promotions and appointments.

On the civil side of the War Office the chief official next to the Secretary of State will be the Financial Secretary, who, with his permanent financial assistants, will undertake the financial responsibility for all the departments of the War Office, including the examination and audit of accounts. It is intended that this official shall exercise greater responsibility and greater power than heretofore, and, being less overweighted with detail, he will find more time to grapple with great questions of expenditure. The other chief officials of the civil branch will be the Director of Contracts, with functions not materially changed, though with a more open system of tenders, and the chiefs of the manufacturing and the clothing departments.

Lastly, in order to secure joint action between all branches of the War Office and full discussion of all matters of importance, it is proposed that the heads of the military and civil departments should, when necessary, meet as a council under the Secretary of State.

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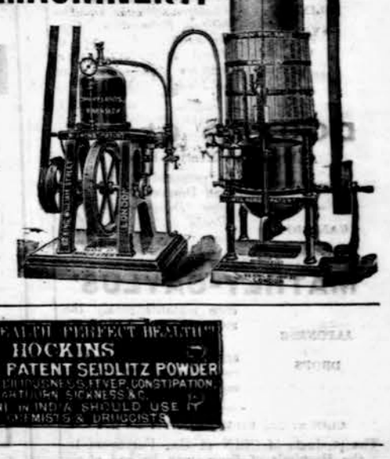

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